THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

Prescriptions Prepared by Practical Pharmacists at the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy
Always Open.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894 No. 28

SPECIAL NOTICE

We are making a Specialty of
FINE WATCH REPAIRS
Our men are the Best and our prices the lowest.
You can save trouble and expense by leaving your Watches with
CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
All Work Guaranteed. Jewelers, Government Street.

NOTICE

The Westside
Annual Clearance Sale
Will be Continued
For This Week Only,
Closing Saturday,
February 3rd, 1894.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

Annual Clearance Sale

In order to Clear the Balance of our Winter Stock, we offer the following Lines which speak for themselves.

15 doz. Men's Braces at 25c. a pair.
Men's Union Socks at 12 pair for $1.00.
10 doz Men's Wool Mits, 15c. a pair.
200 Gum Coats, all sizes, at $1.50, worth $3.50.
20 doz White Shirts, 50 cts, worth $1.50
50 doz. Linen Collars, Men's sizes, $1.00 per dozen.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats from $1.50 up.
Rigby and Melissa, $12, $13 and $15, worth $14, $16 and $18.
30 doz Handkerchiefs at 5 cents each, 19x20.
Men's Paramatta Waterproofs, with Capes, in Blue and Black, $6.50, regular price $9.
We have about 50 first-class McIntoshes, wool lined, all reduced from $5 to $5 each.
150 Men's Overcoats, the finest selection in the city.

They all go at Clearance Prices. These are Cash Prices only.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson St.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 29th INST.

THESE ARE THE PRICES

New Price.		Old Price.
$2.00	Of some lines of Ladies' But-	$3.00
2.50	toned Boots which we are	3.50
3.00	clearing out. See these bar-	3.75
3.50	gains in our Johnson street	4.50
	window.	

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

C. E. PERRY, Mem Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C

For that Bad Cough of yours
Try Allen's Lung Balsam
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
As a Preventive and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On Esquimalt road on 1st inst., a lady's half-hunter gold watch with initials on back. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. f2-1w

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received on or before 5 p.m. of Friday, February 9th, for the erection and completion of a brick and stone building for the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS HOOPER,
f2-3t Architect, over Spencer's Arcade.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1.400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Atlantic Steamship Agency
CHEAP RATES
To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.
(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Laurentian	Feb. 17
Allan Line, Numidian	March 3
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Feb. 10
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb 24
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Feb 14
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	Feb. 28

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 10
Cunard Line, Servia	Feb. 17
White Star Line, Britannic	Feb. 14
White Star Line, Majestic	Feb. 21
American Line, Berlin	Feb. 7
American Line, Chester	Feb. 10
American Line, Paris	Feb. 21
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Feb. 17
Nor. German Lloyd, Nechar	Feb. 10

For cheap rates and all other information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Gen. Agent.

Fresh Butter

It's very annoying to the good housekeepers to obtain from their grocer something of the appearance of butter, but lacking the flavor so much sought after.

In order to provide the desired article we have bought a large quantity of the

Dominion Creamery

THE BEST IN CANADA.

and are daily expecting its arrival.

All our groceries are the best, consequently are the cheapest.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

CLEARING THEM UP

Some of President Dole's Expressions Discussed.

MORE CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED

Parnellite Leader Redmond's Anti-Liberal Manifesto.

King Behanzin Surrenders to the French Forces—Destructive Fire in Prussian Silesia—Death of a Cardinal—Central American War—Visiting the Queen.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Catchings called up the special order for consideration of the Hawaiian resolution. It provides for two legislative days for the discussion of the resolution and for the vote at 4 p. m. on the last day. Boutelle opposed the special order with his Hawaiian resolution, and in the discussion that ensued took exception to some remarks made by Catchings in regard to him (Boutelle). He called the attention of the chair to them. The chair ruled the language unparliamentary, and Catchings explained that he had been provoked by remarks made by Boutelle. The special order was then taken up, the resolution condemning Minister Stevens' action, approving the principle of the president against interference with an independent nation, and declaring annexation or a protectorate inexpedient. McCreary opened the debate.

The president sent to congress to-day a letter received from Minister Willis in reference to the reply of Dole to Willis' request for a special answer to what Mr. Cleveland termed Dole's "most extraordinary" document. The letter is addressed to Secretary Gresham and dated at Honolulu Jan. 12th. Willis says in substance that Dole's letter is too lengthy to copy in time for the steamer leaving on the day his (Willis') letter is dated. He calls attention to one extract in Dole's letter as follows: "This government has been and now is subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness and large additional expense, which but for such attitude would have been unnecessary." In a previous letter dated Dec. 27th, Dole, Willis says, had stated, "The government offices have been placed, and still continue, in a condition of defence and preparation for siege, and the community has been put into a state of mind bordering on terrorism. Some portions of the letters from which these extracts are made, Willis says, confirm the above statements, while others seem to negative them.

Washington, Feb. 2.—It is stated the president in his message to-day to congress about the Hawaiian matters will transmit a letter from Willis stating that he has received an answer from Dole but has not had time to transcribe it and will send it by next mail.

Auckland, Feb. 2.—The Mariposa from San Francisco, Jan. 13th, via Honolulu, arrived here to-day bringing advices to Jan. 20th. There is no change in the situation at Honolulu.

Unpalatable Truths.

London, Feb. 2.—The archbishop of Canterbury has declined to reply to the stirring letter addressed to him a few days ago by the unemployed committee of the Social Democratic Federation, and the publication of which in several of the leading papers of the metropolis caused much talk. In this letter the committee said, among other things: "We desire to point out to you that as one of the ecclesiastical commissioners you are responsible for the scandalous condition of much of the house property in London owned by that body. It is disgraceful that house farmers and rack renters should be permitted to exploit the necessities of the workers who are compelled by circumstances over which they have no control to pig together in the slums and alleys of the metropolis; but that a body dominated by the lords spiritual of the 'Church of Christ' should derive part of its revenues from property of this character is a fact which should induce your grace to ask yourself if it would not be well to remove a reproach on the religion you preach, and in doing so find work for some thousands of the unemployed artisans and laborers of London. The committee will will be pleased to point out to you the localities in which your unsanitary property is situated, if it will not be met by the quibbling rejoinder that though your commissioners are the owners you have no control over it."

At the U. S. Capital.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The tariff bill will go to the senate this afternoon.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A further loss of $300,000 is reported in the gold reserve, leaving the gold balance at $65,300,000.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The proposition to repeal the law imposing a tax of ten per cent. on state bank issues was defeated in the house committee on banking and currency this morning.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Feb. 2.—Arrived out—Steamship Amsterdam from New York at Boulogne; Ludgate Hill, from New York at London. Sighted—Steamship Runic from New York for Liverpool, off Kinsale; Saale from New York for Southampton, off Scilly; American, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard. Sailed for foreign ports—Steamship Trave from Southampton for New York; Norge, from Stettin for New York.

Central America

New York, Feb. 2.—A cable from San Salvador says: President Vasquez of Honduras has sent word here by courier that he is receiving reinforcements daily and that yesterday he captured four of Gen. Ortez cannon and obliged him to retreat, thus allowing provisions to enter Tegucigalpa, the beleaguered capital. Vasquez says further that he is reconstructing his defenses and is preparing for a renewed assault upon the enemy.

EASTERN CANADA.

Lamentable Accident to a Child—The Great Skating Contest, Etc.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—A lamentable accident occurred about 5 p.m. at St. Bazel, near the powder mills. The fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Lachappelle, while trying to take the cap off a loaded shot gun in his father's house, accidentally shot his brother through the heart, killing him instantly. The dead boy was only nine years of age. An inquest will be held.

A verdict of wilful murder against Philias Dufresne was returned by the coroner's jury this morning in the case of Madame Brunelle. The same jury returned a verdict of wilful suicide in the case of Phileas Dufresne.

Everything is now in readiness for the Canadian skating championship race to-morrow at the M. A. A. A. skating rink, Cote St. Antoine. The quarter mile track is in splendid condition, and there is no doubt that most of the Canadian skating records will go by the board. Messrs. McNab and Beaver, civil engineers, surveyed the track to-day and found it to be correct, and there will not be any protesting of the records made on it. Johnston is reported as having made the mile in 2 minutes 56 seconds this morning. All the other cracks, Norseng, the two Donoughues, McCulloch, Hulz, Davidson and many others, were out practicing this morning. Reserved seat tickets are now at a premium, and the largest crowd ever present at a skating meeting will be out to-morrow.

Newmarket, Ont., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Walter Evans, wife of a hotelkeeper at Newmarket, George Osman, an employe at the hotel, and Charles Pegg, a young farmer, have been arrested on a charge of having attempted to poison Walter Evans, hotelkeeper, by placing strychnine in his food. Bail was refused. Osman is a cousin of Mrs. Evans.

Quebec, Feb. 2.—The two mile snowshoe race was won by Gowan first and Davis second.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—It looks as if the Knights of Labor belonging to the Canadian branch would secede from the general assembly. It is said to be the intention of the officials of the order on this side of the border to call a conference and consider the advisability of establishing a general assembly in Canada.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Ex-Alderman Jos. O. Villeneuve was yesterday elected mayor of this city by 161 majority over Jas. McShane. The fight was fought on racial lines.

Talmage's Tour.

New York, Feb. 2.—It was announced to-day that Rev. Dr. Talmage, the Brooklyn preacher, has completed arrangements for a tour of the world during the coming spring and summer. According to his present programme, Dr. Talmage will go overland to Frisco and sail from that port in the last week in May, taking steamer to the Hawaiian islands. He will also visit New Zealand, Australia, China, India and other countries.

Mr. Redmond's Declaration.

Dublin, Feb. 2.—The leader of the Parnellite section of the Irish party has issued a manifesto declaring the Liberal government's rule in Ireland is a confessed failure and declaring that home rule has been pushed aside. It adds: "It is therefore necessary to restore Ireland to her old position of blocking the way."

King Benanzin Surrenders.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A despatch has been received here from Gen. Dodds, the French commander in Dahomey, saying that King Behanzin has surrendered to the French and that he will be sent to Senegal.

Trade Revival.

Grand Rapids, Mich, Feb. 2.—All the furniture factories in this city are now running on either full or part time, with orders enough to keep them busy until July. January sales closed very successful. The prices realized were fairly strong and all orders were placed on a cash basis.

On the War Path.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—A special from Tucson, Ariz., says news reached that place last night from Mammoth, sixty miles northwest, that the Indians were on the war path and have looted some prospectors' camps. Prospector Emmerson is missing. A party of men is now on the trail of the Indians and their capture is expected. It is believed those on the warpath are either Kidd and his gang or a general outbreak from the reservation.

Visiting the Queen.

London, Feb. 2.—Empress Frederick of Germany arrived to-day at Osborne house on a lengthy visit to the Queen.

Vancouver and Seattle.

Vancouver, Feb. 2.—A party of 30 members of the Seattle chamber of commerce came up last night to celebrate the opening through of the joint service by the C. P. R. and the Great Northern between this city and Seattle. They were received by the mayor and board of trade and banqueted at the Hotel Vancouver.

Bad Fire in Prussia.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—A disastrous conflagration has occurred near Neisse, in Prussian Silesia. The fire burned over 32 farms, destroying woods, land and all the dwellings and outbuildings. The loss is 2,000,000 marks.

A Cardinal Dead.

Rome, Feb. 2.—Cardinal Luigi Serafine is dead.

The Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—It is expected that the cabinet will decide at this evening's meeting when parliament will meet. "Likely the 8th or 15th of March will be fixed upon."

INSURGENT SUCCESS

Da Gama Captures an Important Position at Rio.

NOW IN POSSESSION OF NITHEROHI

Insurgent Guns Command the Forts at the Entrance.

An Engagement in Which Some of the Vessels Were Somewhat Damaged—No Important Intelligence Received To-Day at Washington—Bahia Blockaded.

London, Feb. 2.—A Buenos Ayres despatch confirms the report of the capture of the town of Niethoroy, and adds that the insurgents now occupy a position from which they command Santa Cruz, the important fort at the entrance of the bay of Rio de Janeiro. The dispatch further says the insurgents are blockading Bahia. It is stated in Buenos Ayres that Da Gama has eight torpedo boats steaming about Rio bay.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2.—A dispatch received here states that the Brazilian insurgents have obtained a renewal of supplies. A brisk cannonade has occurred between the insurgent squadron and the government forts. The insurgent warships Almirante, Tamandare and Aquidaban are slightly damaged. The insurgents, having received a supply of rifles, are preparing to land part of their forces.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Secretary Herbert received a cable from Benham this morning. It is stated to contain nothing very important. It will probably be given out for publication after the cabinet meeting. No new features in the Brazilian trouble have developed at the Washington end.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Toledo, Feb. 2.—Pinkerton men are in the city on a mysterious mission. They have been here two weeks and include the shrewdest men in connection with that famous agency, who never go after anything except big game. Their mission is in connection with the Lake Shore train robbery at Kessler, Ind., last fall.

Springfield, O., Feb. 2.—J. Watson, a country preacher, while conducting a revival at Yellow Springs last night was called a fool and a liar by Sandy Pettiford. The pastor marched down the aisle, pulled Pettiford out of his pew and pounded him with his fists until the congregation interfered.

Boston, Feb. —A petition by the American Bell Telephone Company, accompanied by a bill, was filed at the state house to-day asking leave to increase the capital of the company by $30,000,000. The total capital will thus be increased to $50,000,000.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The formation of the jury in the case of Dr. S. H. Hall, now on trial for the second time for the alleged murder of Ida Shaddock, was completed yesterday and testimony was commenced this morning.

New York, Feb. 2.—"Pony" Moore, father-in-law of Mitchell, the pugilist, was arrested last night charged with assaulting a cable car conductor and held in $300 for trial this morning.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—A meteor which seemed about half as large as the moon fell from the sky late last night, disappearing in an easterly direction. No report of an explosion was heard, and it it probable the meteor did not strike the earth within some hundred miles of San Francisco.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to procure suitable cases for the bronze medals awarded exhibitors at the World's Fair.

Albany, N. J., Feb. 2.—A motor car refusing to answer the brake crashed into a car ahead at the foot of State street hill last night. Several women were injured.

San Quentin, Cal., Feb. 2.—Lee Sing, the highbinder, who shot and killed another highbinder last March, was hanged this morning. The drop fell at 10:45 and the murderer's neck was broken.

New York, Feb. 2.—President Wheeler, of the American District Telegraph company, died at his residence in Brooklyn this morning of quick consumption. He was born at Colchester, Conn., in 1837.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—The answer of the receiver of the Northern Pacific railway to the suit brought in the United States circuit court in Milwaukee, Wis., by Brayton Ives and others, asking for the ejection of the receivers, was received by Silas W. Pettit of this city, counsel for the petitioners, this morning. The answer is voluminous, and Mr. Pettit was unable to give its purport. He left this afternoon for Milwaukee.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 2.—Ex-Vice President Leonard, of the defunct Santa Clara bank, who was released on bail a few days ago in the sum of $5,000, having been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of misappropriating $8,000 of the banks funds, was re-arrested at 11 o'clock this morning at his home in Santa Clara and locked up in the county jail, the grand jury having returned eight more indictments against him for the embezzlement of sums ranging from $2,000 to $5,000. The total amount taken from this bank by Leonard in notes, overdrafts and certificates of deposit was $173,007.10.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—In the case of Nana S. McWhirter against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the recovery of $15,000 insurance on the life of her husband, the late Louis R. McWhirter of Fresno, the counsel for the plaintiff this morning moved that the judge instruct the jury to disallow the case put in by the defense and return a verdict for the plaintiff, as the defense had absolutely failed to prove that McWhirter had committed suicide.

MR BLAKE'S APPEAL.

He Asks Irish-Americans to Contribute of Their Wealth.

Boston, Feb. 1.—In response to an invitation from many prominent Irish-American citizens of this city, Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., spoke in the Music Hall last night upon the present status of home rule for Ireland. Mr. Blake was received with round after round of applause, and as he proceeded with his address he was frequently interrupted by loud expressions of approval. The names of Parnell and Gladstone were greeted with applause. Mr. Blake, after reviewing the events which had happened in Irish politics since he spoke in Boston a year ago, confined himself principally to the discussion of the provisions and objects of the home rule bill and the autonomous feature of the measure. He declared that there was no fear that the position of the house of lords would prove a permanent barrier to home rule. The wisest of them do not pretend that they will have any right to disregard the measure when it shall be brought forward by the country again. The reason why the bill would not be introduced again in this parliament and before an election was because the lords would promptly reject it until it had been determined by the people at a general election.

Again, one reason why an immediate dissolution is not demanded is because such a course is favored by the opposition. Then, too, the Liberals and Radicals who did their duty by the bill have other measures in hand which their allies, the Irish Nationalists, must respect and aid. As Parnell, in 1881, predicted, the suffrage has been widened and the alliance with the British democracy demands fealty. If the Irish should refuse to assist in their reforms, should they deserve their help in bringing about home rule for Ireland? The speaker then elaborated the propositions of the home rule bill, and emphasized their advantages. Referring to "Castle" control in the rural districts, he said that in five counties having a population of 660,000 Roman Catholics and 7,500 Protestants there were two Roman Catholic jurors and 114 Protestants. The Irish Nationalists intend, first, to settle their own differences, and, second, to maintain so long as the Liberals and Radicals are faithful to their pledges the alliance which Mr. Parnell formed with these two parties; to co-operate, but not to identify themselves with them.

In conclusion, he said that the Irish cause depended to-day, as it had done in the past, largely upon the sympathy of the liberty-loving people of the world. The friends of Ireland had quit sending money to that country merely to pay rent to the landlords, but now contributed instead to the national movement. "We require for this year," he said, "about $240,000, of which $45,000 is needed for the payment of allowances to members. While some of us can maintain ourselves by our own exertions while we sit in parliament, the majority are not wealthy and must sacrifice everything. We require $45,000 toward the general election expenses. Out of the total $172,500 which came to the party last year, Ireland contributed over $99,000, while the Irish abroad contributed $73,500. In several quarters in the States, notably in the state of Massachusetts, liberal contributions were made, but the aggregate contribution from the States was only $43,000, while Canada sent $11,200, with probably only one-fiftieth or one-sixtieth of the wealth in the States. May we not hope that twelve million Irish-Americans will give $150,000 when they see plainly set before them the reasons and object of the request."

He continued: "I know this is no time for collections in this country; I deplore for your sakes even more than for our own the sad circumstances which render it unfitting to propose immediate collections here. I do so because it is the last opportunity which is open to me before returning to the struggle, and because I feel that such a statement will afford a basis for action when the proper time arrives. It will be for those engaged in this general election a source of pride and pleasure in days to come, when the struggle shall be over, when the result shall be obtained, to be able to say that they stood steadfast to the cause, and that their resolution, determination and self-sacrifice materially contributed to such a noble issue."

Boston, Feb. 1.—Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., said this afternoon that he doubted the truth of the rumor that Mr. Gladstone was to resign the premiership of the British empire. He believes that it is an invention of the enemy and says that the reasons given are entirely insufficient and not plausible.

MADE IT A HOLIDAY.

The First Anniversary of the Abrogation Celebrated in Hawaii.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of Jan. 17, per tug W. G. Irwin, says: To-day is to observed as Abrogation Day. It is the first anniversary of the abrogation of the Hawaiian monarchy. Great enthusiasm is expected in the celebration. Among the chief exercises are a morning parade of the military forces, reception in the council room (formerly the throne room) and a mass meeting in the evening on Palace Square, which has just been dubbed Union Square by the Annexation club. United States Minister Willis has declined for himself and for the admiral and the U.S. naval officers the president's invitation to the reception. He closes his note by expressing the hope that more satisfactory relations may soon be established between the two governments. It would obviously be awkward for Mr. Willis to attend the reception by President Dole when he has just demanded the Queen's restoration, the demand not having been withdrawn. The situation is peculiar and probably without a precedent. Last night no reply to a similar invitation had been received from Minister Wodehouse, the British representative, who is an almost open partisan of the Queen. No difficulty has arisen between him and the government. He lately complained to the president of a disparaging remark printed here from an American paper had received satisfactory assurances.

A hasty call on the morning of the 21st by Minister Willis upon President Dole gave rise to many surmises. The president says that the interview was wholly amicable, and called for the elucidation of an expression in Mr. Dole's long letter to Mr. Willis, which the latter was about to forward to Washington per the Monowai. Mr. Dole was glad of the opportunity to supply the needed explanation. The American league is rapidly growing, and is coming to the front as the chief political organization in support of the provisional government and the cause of annexation. It has developed a strong opposition to what its members regard as an endeavor of the planter capitalists to control the government in their own interests, in opposition to those of the white working classes. The night before last (Jan. 16), strong resolutions were passed opposing the further importation of Chinese, to 5000 of whom the government had agreed to allow admission. The Star, which sides with the League, recommends to the Japanese government equal terms of suffrage with other foreigners rather than to admit the Chinese, believing that, with proper terms as to the qualification of voters, few Japanese would be able to vote.

The feeling in the League goes deeper than this. Their desire is to see Hawaii become a white man's country, and not mainly given up to the great estate of capitalists, manned by Asiatic laborers. To this end they prefer to see a portion of the profits of the planters sacrificed and some of the sugar estates given up, and the land divided into farms for white immigrants. It is becoming evident that party lines are going to run mainly upon these issues for the future. The planting interest is certain to make a strong fight for itself. The planters as a class, however, are unlikely to antagonize any government which tends towards it. They will probably recognize the necessity of ample concessions to the popular demand in order to secure the establishment of stable government. It is not clear how the natives will come out of this contest. The influx of Asiatics is generally regarded as destructive to the aboriginal population, who are week and wasting away. The resolution mentioned above, as adopted by the American League, contained the following expressions:

Resolved, that we view with apprehension the almost eager readiness with which the provisional government has co-operated with the importers of this hords of Chinese.

Resolved, that while we are fully alive to the necessity of a moderately cheap field laborer, we shall continue to object to the Chinese, viewing them as dangerous and distasteful, not only to ourselves but also to our steadfast friends in the United States.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—A reception is being arranged by the manager of the Vienna prater, to be tendered the press in Franz Josef Hall, the concert auditorium, on Thursday evening next. Two hundred and fifty newspaper men of San Francisco are invited as special guests on this occasion. Three thousand other invitations will be sent out, and the event is looked forward to as memorable. The programmes are rendered at the prater daily, besides a concert in the grand court. Various receptions are on the tapis for next week.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert to-day issued an order to Rear-Admiral Kirkland directing him to hold himself in readiness to leave by the steamer on Feb. 17 from San Francisco, for Honolulu, and take command of the Pacific station. Admiral Kirkland will succeed Admiral John Irwin as the naval commander at Honolulu. The change in command is due to the approaching retirement of Admiral Irwin. In April next Admiral Benham will retire by the operation of the law. An order will be issued directing him from the command of the South Atlantic station, which includes the fleet now in Rio harbor. Admiral Benham, it is learned, will be succeeded by Admiral Stanton, who was detached from the South Atlantic command for saluting Admiral Mello at Rio.

General News.

London, Feb. 2.—The Daily News says in a leader on the passage of the Wilson tariff by the House of Representatives: "The bill is a happy augury for the industrial revival in the United States. Still it is far short of what the traders in Great Britain consider a measure founded on rational principles."

Genoa, Feb. 2.—There was a riot to-day among the convicts in the prisons here. Several men displayed a black flag at a window and shouted "Hurrah for De Felice!" "Long Live Anarchy!" After a brief struggle the wardens overcame the convicts and restored order.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Queen Victoria, the Emperor William and the Prince of Wales will attend the wedding of Princess Victoria Melicta, of Coburg, to the Grand Duke of Hesse, both of whom are grand-children of Queen Victoria.

Coburg, Feb. 1.—In his speech in reply to the address of welcome to-day, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha said: "May God bless my efforts to strengthen the spirit of law and order and my people's love to the Fatherland, and to promote the welfare of all citizens. I hope that I shall be permitted to govern in peace as a German prince." The popular reception of the duke was enthusiastic.

London, Feb. 1.—The House of Lords resumed to-day the debate on the Parish Councils bill. The Conservative majority passed a series of amendments, which the Marquis of Ripon, speaking for the government, intimated would not be accepted.

Aluminum in Flashlights.

The use of aluminum in place of magnesium for the production of flash-light is strongly advocated by Prof. Gaseanappe. He states that aluminum, if employed in the form of bronze powder, is not only equal to magnesium as a source of light in taking photographs by flashlight, but that it is really much cheaper than the latter. The following is stated to be the proper mixture for the purpose: Aluminum powder 21.7 parts by weight; sulphide of antimony 13.8 parts, and potassium chlorate 64.5 parts, the same precautions being taken in preparing the mixture as in the case of magnesium flashlight. In regard to the rapidity of combustion of such a mixture one-seventeenth of a second has been found out; two grains of the mixture were burned in a small heap two cm. long and one cm. wide. And in respect of chemical intensity, Prof. Gisenappe states that he found by exposing gelatine plates beneath a Warnerke actinometre to the light of said mixture and to that of other mixtures prepared with magnesium, the employment of equal quantities of the metals resulted in superior light from aluminum though not of considerable amount. The speed of combustion is ascertained to be slower—about one-fifth of a second—if a mixture is used composed of thirty parts, by weight, of aluminum powder and seventy parts of potassium chlorate.—New York Sun.

When suffering from throat or lung troubles, take only such medicine as has been proved worthy of confidence. Such a remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; a specific for sudden colds, and invaluable in all forms of pulmonary complaints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

ALL SORTS

A certain Chinese sect teaches that women who become vegetarians will be transformed into men in the great hereafter.

* * *

The snake laboratory now being built under government supervision at Calcutta will be the first institution of its kind in the world. It is intended for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the properties of snake venom and testing cures for snake bites.

* * *

Temperance women of Norway asked the public authorities a short time ago to make it unlawful for women or girls to serve in public houses. The request has been granted, and at present an alehouse keeper cannot employ any other woman than his wife.

* * *

If a train moving at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour was suddenly stopped, the passengers would experience a shock equal to that of falling from a second floor window; at thirty miles an hour they might as well fall from a height of three pair of stairs; and an express train would in point of fact make them fall from a fourth story.

* * *

The Russian authorities have intervened on behalf of the nightingale. The police of Kiew found some bird catchers who were on their way to Moscow with 600 nightingales in cages. The bird-catchers were captured and fined and their little victims were taken to the Botanic Gardens and released. It is said they rose in the air in song, which was responded to by the other birds around.

* * *

Persons who believe in luck or signs will doubtless agree that it is unlucky to be struck by lightning on Monday, or to take hold of a circular saw in motion on Tuesday, or to tumble down stairs with a coal scuttle on Wednesday, or to be hit by a cable car on Thursday, or to fall overboard on Friday, or to marry on Saturday a girl who swings ten-pound dumb-bells, or to be one of thirteen for dinner on Sunday when there is food for only ten.—New York Tribune.

* * *

In France the ballet girl begins her career usually at seven years old. She is then paid at the rate of 40 cents for each appearance in public. As a demoiselle de quadrille $20 to $40 a month, as a coryphee $50 to $60, and as a sujet $60 to $120. A dancer of the first class will get from $120 to $300 a month, and a star from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. The average English girl will not work hard enough to attain the highest excellence as a dancer.

* * *

The most pernicious winds are the samiels, or hot winds of Egypt. They come from the deserts to the southwest and bring with them infinite quantities of fine dust, which penetrates even the minutest crevice. The thermometer often rises to 125 during their continuance, and thousands of human beings have been known to perish from suffocation during the fiery blast. It was one of these samiels that destroyed the army of Sennacherib. Alexander the Great nearly lost his whole force in another and the army of Cambyses was utterly annihilated.

* * *

A writer holds that "Chinese language" is a misnomer. There is, he says, no such thing as a Chinese language any more than there is a European language. A Canton man cannot understand an Amoy man, and I have seen two Chinamen sitting together with a third one as an interpreter. Pidgeon English is the common tongue of commerce. It has a vocabulary of less than a thousand words, and is absolutely devoid of abstract terms. Were China but an island, or a series of islands, instead of about half of a large continent, and were she thus open on all side to the omnipresent language carrying British steamer, it is within the bounds of possibility that pidgeon English would by now have replaced the national tongue to such an extent as to cause intense alarm to reign in the Chinese Chauvinistic camp.

* * *

The element of savagery still shows itself in the headgear of American womankind. The ornaments are refined, deftly handled and much more gracefully combined than in the warpaint days, but the beads, the fur and the feathers are still prominent. The manner in which furs and feathers are used together on hats this winter is not admirable. The small zoological gardens one sees everywhere are decidedly barbaric in effect, and the conglomeration of birds' beaks, ostrich tips, quill feathers, sable tails, animals' heads and skins is not the outcome of good taste but a decided violation of the fitness of things. As for the wholesale slaughter of birds, it has been decided that it is absolutely of no use to cry out further against this inhuman sacrifice to fashion. Fashion is a Moloch who lives in Vanity Fair, and protestations and entreaties on the score of cruelty are vain.—New York Post.

* * *

Almost the gentlest wind pressure will when admitted into the pipes of an organ cause them to emit sound, one-tenth of a pound per square foot will certainly do so, and enable the player to use the instrument. The stronger the pressure the greater will be the number of vibrations of the air column within the pipe, and in the case of musical sounds the pitch of the note depends on the number of vibrations made by the sound body in any given time. Savart, in a series of experiments, showed that seven or eight vibrations per second produced a continuous sound, recognized as a musical note of great depth in the scale; while between 30,000 or 40,000 vibrations produce the highest and shrillest audible sound. Helmholtz recently fixed the lower limit at sixteen vibrations, and the higher at 38,000 vibrations a second. The largest organ in the world, that in the Sydney (Australia) town hall, has 10,000 pipes, 126 speaking stops, and is blown by a gas engine of from twelve to fifteen horse power. The sound from the pipe of an organ is caused by the vibration of the column of air within it; and this air column is thrown into vibration by throwing a thin sheet of air against a sharp edge. The air current breaks against the sharp edge and there produces a fluttering noise, and the proper pulse of the flutter is conducted by the resonance of the pipes above into a musical sound.

Presence of Mind.

The paper in the Spectator of December 16, on the courage and command over the French Assembly exhibited by M. Dupuy, recalls a scene of over half a century ago, the facts of which have never been known to even a score of persons. Some survive in London who can recall the magnificent Chinese museum, collected by Mr. Nathan Dunn, a munificent merchant of Philadelphia and Hong Kong, which was first located in Philadelphia, and brought to London in the early days of the Queen's reign. It was intended as a donation to the public, but was unfortunately burned. The building first erected (now the site of the Philadelphia Continental hotel) for this display of the treasures of the then sealed kingdom had an upper room which was about 25 feet high and very long and narrow. In the centre part of immense auditorium were collected one evening about 3,000 persons. At near nine o'clock, the manager of the building came to the leader of the meeting, white with affright, and told him that the floor had sunk nearly a foot, and that in a few minutes more the tenants of the joists might be out of their sockets. The floor would then fall through on to the Chinese museum, and the walls, 60 feet in height, would collapse and be precipatated, with the roof, upon the assembly.

This might have caused the death of those present—the formost people in Philadelphia. The leader explained to the persons whom the audience expected next to hear that by addressing the assembly from the end of the hall he could withdraw the company from the sunken part of the floor to that where the front walls strengthened the joists to bear the weight of the people. The reply to this was that his family was in the audience, and that he must get them out first.

"You shall not," said the leader; "a hint of danger—a rush—and we shall all be under the fallen walls and roof. Five minutes' delay may kill us altogether."

As a boy in the audience, I well remember my suprise at seeing the leader suddenly appear at the far front of the room and tell the people that they would next be addressed from where he stood—the organ-loft. As the audience turned and moved to the front, the flooring rose six inches. The people were entertained, partly by an impromptu sentimental song in a voice without a quiver, in the very face of death, and as soon as practicable they were quietly dismissed. Not a single individual in that great assembly was aware that, by the presence of mind of one man, an awful catastrophe had been averted. Three thousand persons were saved from being buried under two side walls, 60 feet high, pressed down by a heavy roof. The imagination sickens at the thought of what would have been the consequence of a panic and sudden alarm by the failure of the courage of this man. All use of the room was, of course, suspended till it was effectually strengthened. So well was the secret kept that I only learned it long afterwards; I am confident that, excepting the speaker referred to, and the manager of the building, no one outside the immediate family of the man whose courage prevented this catastrophe has known the whole story till now. The terror of those minutes before the crowd was moved and the floor rose towards its level was such that he never, even in his own family alluded to the scene, though he lived for forty years afterwards. I know not if the self-possession of M. Dupuy, when the bomb exploded in the French Assembly was greater than this hitherto unknown act of heroism.—R. P. S., in London Spectator.

Mr. John Hungerford

Proprietor of the fine livery stable at the West End hotel, Elmira, N. Y., says Hood's Sarsaparilla goes way ahead of anything he ever took for troubles with the

Liver and Kidneys

with which he suffered for a long time, until he took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was completely cured. Other members of his family also take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and are highly gratified with the benefit from it.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless and reliable cathartic, always ready, always

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or sicken and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all disease arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills.

Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. Price $1 Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1 00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria. s-w-$7

This is what is needed.....

A Food and Tonic Combined

.....and you have it in

STAMINAL.

You cannot help getting strength under the combined influence of the vital principle of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

J. Horner & Co.

ARGYLE HOUSE

BARGAINS

FOR JANUARY.

14 yds Canton Flannel for $1.

7 yds. Grey Flannel for $1.

6 yds. White Flannel for $1.

14 yds. Flannelette for $1.

12 yds. Toweling for $1.

15 yds. White Calico for $1.

Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.

Women's Cashmere Hose, Black, 25c a pair.

Children's Heavy Black Wool Hose, 25c. a pair.

Bed Comforts, 75c. each.

Grey Blankets, $2 a pair.

Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.

One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

J. Horner & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
3rd January, 1894. j24

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.

Yours etc.,
S. B. KELLY & Co.,
No. 24 Yates St.

j25-1m

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 2 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, Invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ex dorsements.

Premature ness means Impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of sexual weakness and nervousness. It can be stopped in 30 days by Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitaliser made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed cover). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1302 Market st. San Francisco, Cal.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. R.O. DUNN & Co. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 67 Third street, Victoria.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
123 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. c19-tf

1894.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is beyond all question the leading journal in America, in its splendid illustrations, in its corps of distinguished contributors, and in its vast army of readers. In special lines, it draws on the highest order of talent, the men best fitted by position and training to treat the leading topics of the day. In fiction, the most popular story-writers contribute to its columns. Superb drawings by the foremost artists illustrate its special articles, its stories, and every notable event of public interest; it contains portraits of of the distinguished men and women who are making the history of the time, while special attention is given to the Army and Navy, Amateur Sport, and Music and the Drama, by distinguished experts. In a word, Harper's Weekly combines the newest features of the daily paper and the artistic and literary qualities of the magazine with the solid critical character of the review.

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The volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

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Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

TENDERS.

Menzies Street and Michigan Street Surface Drain.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 12th day of February inst., for constructing the Menzies Street and Michigan Street Surface Drain.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, Feb. 1, 1894.-td C.M.C.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.

Customs Sale

Under instructions from A. R. Milne, Esq., collector, I will sell by public auction, at the Customs Warehouse, Wharf street, on

Wednesday, Feb. 7

at 11 o'clock a.m.

ABANDONED GOODS

431 PACKAGES CHINA WINES AND CORDIALS, various shipments, marks and numbers.

GOODS OVER TWO YEARS IN BONDED WAREHOUSE, various shipments, marks and numbers.

GOODS UNCLAIMED, various shipments, marks and numbers.

Full particulars will be published by catalogue.

At same time and place; for account of whom it may concern:

163 CASES CHINA WINE, duty paid.
15 CASES CHAMPAGNE.
5 CASES HUBS AND SPOKES.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Real Estate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 11 A.M.

By order of the Supreme Court of B.C.

INTESTATE ESTATE OF JOHN McDONALD.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, Victoria, Lot Six, Russell St., Victoria West, being a subdivision of acre lots 34, 36, and 38, Springfield, estate being part of section XXXI, Esquimalt District, together with cottage thereon.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Walls, Bastion Square, vendor's solicitor.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Everything depends upon the meat you eat.

JOHNSTON'S

If you get Fluid Beef without the Johnston you will be sadly disappointed. The only Fluid Beef you can depend on to impart strength is

Johnston's Fluid Beef

Take No Other.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

St. George's Hotel,

ESQUIMALT ROAD.

Having purchased the above house and thoroughly renovated it, I will open up Tuesday night, Jan. 30th, on which occasion I will be pleased to see my friends and the public. Free lunch. Choicest wines, spirits and cigars.

190-1w FRANK G. NORRIS.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MEETING

A Large Assembly at the City Hall Discusses Labor's Interests.

MANY QUESTIONS DWELT UPON

Provincial Government Arraigned for Its Land and Chinese Policies—Premier Davie Has a Hard Time Getting a Hearing.

There was a great big turn-out at the political meeting of the laboring men at the city hall last night, and some rather good speeches were made. There was no formal expression by resolution of the sentiments of the workingmen on the coming campaign, but they will very likely be represented by a candidate. The premier received a very warm reception, but would not be hissed or hooted off the stage.

On motion of Arthur Dutton, ex-Ald. Edward Bragg was voted to the chair. On taking the platform, he said he thanked those present for the honor conferred upon him. He regarded it as a pleasing duty. He referred to the last meeting held, and requested all to give the speakers of the evening a courteous hearing. He felt assured anyhow that they would do that. After reading the call for the meeting, he said laboring men approached the discussion of labor questions with a great deal of timidity, for public speaking required practice and natural ability. At no time was the social question more ripe for discussion than now. British Columbia was probably better off than many other places; still a reference to the newspapers would show what was going on elsewhere. He advised the workingmen to do more reading and thinking and they would do more acting. He advised them to register and be in a position to vote intelligently for men to represent them. Better results he was sure would follow. (Applause.) The chairman then called for Arthur Dutton.

Mr. Dutton was warmly applauded. He said in the last few days a great deal had been heard of distress which had cropped up in the city, and certain philanthropic men in the city had come forward and expressed willingness to contribute to a fund to aid men out of work. But he did not regard it as philanthropy to give half a day's pay for a full day's work. Half a loaf was better than none at all, but there was little philanthropy to be seen in the proposition. The men in distress were not to blame; other things had contributed to their condition. They were here stranded, and advantage was taken of their condition. Was it right? He had little regard for the Christian charity of the man who would do it. Men would be sent to the Victoria & Sidney railway contractor at $1 a day. That was something like hiring the convicts down in Tennessee. Would it do for him to go into a store and ask a man for a pair of $2 shoes for $1 because the times were depressed? The corporation had by advertising brought men to the city, and why should not the corporation provide work for these men? In the wood sawing scheme it was proposed to keep the men at work to keep them from committing crime. At the same time they proposed to brand the tools, and that branded the men as thieves. The man who proposed to imprison all who would not work said they could keep them at the rate of 15 cents a day. He (Mr. Dutton) thought that was going it rather cool; perhaps the proposer did. There were men at the board of trade who simply wanted to buy a little notoriety as philanthropists. Referring to the Chinese question and the recent movement in the house, he said in 1888 Thomas Humphreys had introduced a clause in the house excluding the Chinese from working underground. Theodore Davie declared it unconstitutional, and it was defeated. In 1890 when Mr. Haslam introduced the same clause just before the general election it was passed. He then recited the facts of the repeal of the clause in 1891 on Mr. Croft's motion, and read Mr. Davie's speech in favor of repeal. He said that the law was acted on just as it suited their purpose. Before the election they will promise you a brick house, and after the election they will give it to you a brick at a time. He then told the story of an American who visited the house one time and Theodore Davie was then acting as attorney-general. When told that the latter was a Queen's Counsel, the American exclaimed, "Well for the first time I cry 'God Save the Queen!'" As to the bureau of labor statistics, he said that no mention was even made of unorganized labor before the government failed to pull the wool over the eyes of organized labor. He read the correspondence between himself and Mr. A. B. Gray, of the bureau of labor, prior to the provincial conference, and no mention was made of any one but the labor unions. The answer of the government after the conference said that the demand of the labor unions struck at what the Anglo-Saxon loved—liberty. To show what the government thought of liberty he instanced the sending of troops to Nanaimo and the arrest of sixteen of the strikers under the conspiracy act. He urged them to all register and vote as white men, not as slaves. He said that three parts of Victoria's voting population were workingmen, and wanted to know why they did not vote in representatives. (Applause.)

Thomas Keith, M. P. P., said he was glad to address the meeting, and passed a compliment on the attendance and the interest evinced. He would first dwell on points dropped by the chairman. They were to read, think, register and use their votes. He believed work and politics were inseparably joined together. It was only as they made their presence at the ballot box felt reforms were obtained. In union was strength, and banded together in unions for a good purpose they were irresistible. Working together for the general good they were unselfish, for they benefited all. They had unions because there was injustice. They were striving for their rights. They were educated in unions and made to hope for a future of better things; fro relief from the wrongs they labored under. A workingman who failed to register and use his vote was a dastard. He was casting aside a noble right. He did not suppose there was a man here to-night who did not know where the laws of the province did not need improvement. Passing to the beauties of the government of British Columbia, he instanced the case of the member for Alberni, who represented 60 votes, while he himself represented 700 votes. The disadvantage would not last forever; the evil must be remedied, and would be, for the country would not stand it. The power was in their hands to use. He was sorry they were not being addressed by Victorians. The speaker reviewed his attempt to secure the passage of an anti-Chinese clause, and told of his failures. He had made every possible effort, but to no avail. In answering him a member of the government had said that the industries of the country could not get along without the Chinamen. (Hisses and calls of "Who was it?") "Why, the hon. minister of finance," said the speaker. (Several Voices —"Put him out!") He was judging the government by its past actions, and whether he was correct or not they could prove. Mr. Haslam's anti-Chinese clause was, thanks to the attorney-general, inoperative. He told of the promises of the government to make it right and their sudden lapses of memory and change of heart when the bill was presented in 1891. He said his hearers knew better than he how things were in the province at the present time. (Applause.)

There were calls for Mr. Forster, but he was sick, and for Theodore Davie. At the name of the latter there were hisses, which the chairman sternly rebuked. The premier was not then present.

Mr. Brown, M. P. P., who was greeted with cheers, said he had expected to close the meeting, not to speak almost at the outset. He was glad of the opportunity to speak at his first public meeting in Victoria. He was very sorry Victoria had unemployed and people in want. That was true of other provincial cities, and it was to be deplored that such a state of affairs should exist in a new country blessed with such resources. He amused the crowd by telling of his being held responsible for something some other man had said at a public meeting in Vancouver. He said he believed if proper representations were made to the Dominion government on the Chinese question good would come of it. He was not a howler on the Chinese question; he was willing to help them and their missions, but he was prepared to say that a white and Chinese population could not live prosperously beside one another in British Columbia, and he was going to hold up both hands for his white brethren. Children go to a fence and draw a few lines which they labeled a horse. The government placed something on their desks in the house which they called a labor bill. (Laughter and applause.) Until they submitted something reasonable he was not prepared to talk over labor with them. He believed too many people had been induced to come to the province. They were coming faster than the country could absorb them. The cities were growing faster than the country. It was wrong, and he advised friends of his living elsewhere to remain there. Last year food stuffs to the amount of $2,569,000 were imported and paid a duty of $176,000. This with the middleman's profit brought the cost to the people up to $3,000,000. Reports showed 900,000 acres of land in British Columbia which could be made producing, yet but 90,000 acres were cultivated. That meant that 90 per cent. of the land was locked up by private parties to whom it had been granted, while the people had to import their food. It was unwise and wrong. He expressed himself as opposed to class legislation and believed every man should stand equal before the law. Here they were told that capital must be protected, but he thought capital could protect itself. In selecting their representative they should pick a man in sympathy with the broad demands of humanity. They wanted a man to whom it was a grief and a pain to see a fellow-man oppressed. He hoped should he be returned that he would meet a good, straightforward, honest representative of those before him. He wanted them to understand that the province which should be going ahead was going behind. The expenditure was greater than the revenue, which was going down. He had no special item in mind, but perhaps it was safe for him to say that he was one of those who had opposed the government buildings. There were new high salaried positions being created which wanted to be looked into. A deficit was the first mile stone to bankruptcy. He appealed for a union of the province in harmonious action for the general good. A few years ago he had been called a labor agitator. This year he had not heard it, possibly because the general elections were too close. He expounded two theories for making a country prosperous. One was to give great handfuls of the resources to rich men, while the people stand by and help them make it; the other was to give the land and resources to people who would make use of it. A country without rich men, but with all owners of their homes and comfortable, was a prosperous and happy one. (Applause and cheers.)

The chair again asked for Mr. Davie and then for Messrs. Kitchen and Marchant. He was interrupted by Alex. Elphinstone, who said they were there there to hear the laboring men express their views, not to hear the politicians speak. He was cheered and called to the platform. He said the laboring men had been downtrodden for centuries and regarded the right of the oppressed to rise for their rights as sacred. He had no time for either party. He advised the laboring men to listen carefully to both sides and put down in black and white what they wanted. He apologized for intruding and said he would not have spoken had it not been needed. There were cries for him to continue. He reviewed the wonderful change in the manner the classes in England treated a laborer after he was given a vote, in a manner that produced roars of laughter. He said the great error that workingmen had made was in placing self-seeking men at the head. He said the Anglo-Saxon did not flourish in the tropics or the Orient, and the Oriental should not be allowed to flourish here. He advised his hearers to register, hear both sides carefully, and then get their rights. (Thunderous applause.)

Mr. Howell was called for and responded. He had not heard the object of the meeting till he got here. They were approaching an election and knew politicians were seeking votes. By a decree of a beneficent government they were approaching a time when the workingmen would be equal to their masters. The politicians would soon be on the platform seeking their votes as their friends and asking their votes. In 15 years he had not pledged a labor union or a single tax club to any party, and he advised them to carefully consider their interests. He then read the following passage:

"A banker in New York wrote to a large manufacturer asking him his opinion of the outcome of the present labor agitation. The manufacturer replied: 'A willing slave is no more willing to have the shackles struck from his limbs than the working people are to lift a hand in behalf of their rights. Some of their leaders howl and try to arouse them. It's all wind. Nothing will come of it. One-half deride the rest and hence will remain helpless. Look at their votes, that tells the tale. They want masters, and don't desire to be free. All we have to do is to smile on one and kick the other. The fact of the matter is they think they are helpless. It's our duty to make them believe it. An empty stomach, a naked back, is our argument. This is all we need to remain masters. With all their growlings during their secret meetings, next day they are first to discredit their leaders, who work for principle and without remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is they are so cowardly they are unwilling to even vote for themselves. They are our slaves. Let them believe it—it pays us. We would be fools not to use them in every way to coin money out of them. Have no fear of the workingmen, they'll never disturb our mastery, for where cowardice is added to ignorance, resistance to power is impossible."

That, he said, he knew was true, for he had fought opposition from a source from which he should have had support. The capitalist and politician knew this and made full use of it. He was not particularly pleased with either Premier Davie or Leader Beaven, but would be heard on that score later in the campaign. In the matter of the workingmen standing together, fortunately they had been driven into a corner where nine out of ten men were on the verge of want. Mr. Brown had touched the secret of the question in his reference to the lands of the province. The speaker closed by urging the workingman to register. (Applause.)

Mr. Berridge said labor's great friend was capital, and its great enemy the capitalist. There was nothing produced that did not come from land and labor. Land and Labor produced the child Wealth and the grandchild Little Capital, with whom Labor could do much. But then grant Usury stole Little Capital and Labor was powerless. The ransom paid was Wealth. The speaker recited a poem on the final triumph of labor. He closed by saying that labor would have its own as soon as it persists in having it.

Premier Davie, who arrived shortly before, was called on and said he had not expected to be present, still less to speak, and still less to give a recitation. (Laughter.) However, he wished to say a few things and to give the other side of the question. He instanced the fable of the fox and the antelope, and advised his hearers to carefully consider the glib promises made to them. Here they were advised to fight against the very thing to which they owed their daily bread. They fell as that 90 laboring men suffer to make one man rich. He was not in favor of reducing wages. Capital was needed to develop the province. They were told that capital must be curbed, but the moment they sought to control or menace capital it would be withdrawn. The men who own the logging camps and run other industries were their best friends. These labor agitators did not provide them with work. If they made the man who puts up a building a target he would keep his money in his pocket. There was a depression all over the world, probably less in British Columbia than anywhere else. He asserted that nine out of ten industries in British Columbia were declining at a positive loss. These were the men who were being made targets. (There were frequent interruptions and cries of "no, no," but order was shortly restored.) Referring to Mr. Howell's remarks as to land, he said the government which went into power 10 years ago raised the assessment on the land of the H. B. Co., and the Puget Sound Co. up to $750 an acre. It would be a poor policy for the government to hold on to land. The government favored taxing land and getting its revenue that way; otherwise they would have to resort to direct taxation. In that much he was a single tax advocate. There was even a wild land tax. In the last two years they had stopped the sale of land because it was unwise to sell land without knowing what was being sold. The government had inaugurated a series of surveys, which was opening up hundreds of thousands of acres of land for settlement. He heard it said that a merchant could not be trusted to go into the bureau of labor; what was wanted was an honest laboring man. At the same time they were pointing to themselves. Such men were demagogues. He asserted that the rule of labor organizations in fixing a standard wage was wrong. In these hard times it was better to accept low wages and work the whole year round than for three or four months at the usual wages, and possibly none at all.

Arthur Dutton wanted to know how much revenue accrued from the E. & N. grant.

The premier said he did not know. He said that the question of the E. & N. came up in 1883, when Justice Walkem was premier and Robert Beaven chief commissioner. The Clements act passed first, and it provided that the land should be free from taxation. The Clements syndicate failed and the Dunsmuirs took it up. The Smythe government, which succeeded the Beaven government, in response to a general public demand, passed the same act with the extra provision that the land be open to selection by settlers for four years. He told what was given to the C. P. R. and said the E. & N. railway was not now paying. There was no tax on their lands and it could not be expected that there would be. There must be some inducement to capital. There was a tax on rolling stock and income. He asserted that the C. P. R. employed an army of 27,000 men, and no Chinamen among them, except as cooks in camps. This was met by a perfect roar, but the speaker insisted that he had never seen any. Amid a din that was deafening he warned them that they were on the wrong path if led by the demagogues.

Mr. Howell said Mr. Davie would have to find something else besides calling hard names. Mr. Davie had called him a demagogue. He might call him a fraud. (Roars of laughter.) He was not going to do so, however. He asserted that they sought to get into office through the workingmen. What was he doing? He charged that the government was not in the interest of the workingman. The Dunsmuir combination had more influence in the government than the whole city. A member of it was a member of the government, and the premier had always been a great friend of it. The government and the morning paper would seek to array one party of the workingmen against the others and profit by the quarrel.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. Dutton, seconded by Mr. Keith and unanimously carried, and at just 10:35 the meeting adjourned.

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The Telephone Patents.

The patent on the metallic diaphragm telephone, says the Electrical World, will expire on January 20, when it will be possible to use the telephone on shorter lines, and even to operate an exchange system, in competition with the monopoly which has so long reaped a magnificent harvest. Had the ordinary course been followed in the Patent Office in relation to the Berliner patent, the principle of telephony by means of variable contact resistance would also soon be public property, and until this patent expires or is annulled, the Bell monopoly cannot be very seriously affected. If by a natural course this patent was retained in the Patent Office for fourteen years, thus practically prolonging the life of an absolute monopoly to that extent, a monstrous state of affairs is admitted which, if it cannot be otherwise remedied, would almost justify the abolition of the patent system. It is true that the government has not a suit, based on grave charges, to annul this patent, but a recent statement as to its condition does not give much encouragement for a speedy decision, and it already has cost the government $80,000. With the wide knowledge of the subject which the attorney-general should have from his former connection with the telephone interests, it would seem that more haste might be made, particularly as every day after January 20 will result in a gross injustice to the public through the continuance of the monopoly. Still another fact that may be very significant is that the Blake application of January 3, 1879, has not yet, as far as can be ascertained, resulted in a patent. After what has occurred regarding the Berliner patent, we may expect anything from the Patent Office, and it would not be a matter of any great surprise if the Blake, or some other telephone patent now held, were to develop into a second Berliner case if the government is not successful in its suit. There are a great many things to which congress is now devoting its attention that are of less importance to the public than an investigation of the patent and attorney-general's offices might be.

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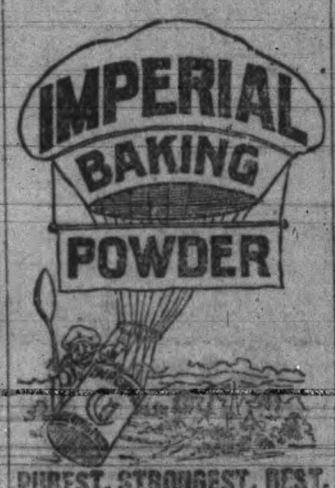

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NO. 217.

A BY-LAW

A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 29th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

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ja13

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The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

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No. 2, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy29 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

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1-19 SIDNEY S.

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B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
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Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 2.—Alfred Morey, of Ridgewood, N. J., clerk of the First National Bank, was drowned at Pavonia ferry this morning while attempting to save his brother, who had fallen overboard in an attempt to jump on the boat after it had started to leave the slip.

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The Daily Times.

TRUE COLORS AT LAST.

Premier Davie seemed to think at one time that he could prevail upon workingmen to look upon his government as their particular friend. To this end an attempt was made to wrest the labor legislation of last session, but the "Codlin and Short" scheme had a very brief life, and now the premier seems to think that it is no longer necessary or profitable to disguise his true feelings towards the masses. His speech last night must have convinced any workingman who had been deceived by the government's pretences that no government led by the present premier could be inspired with sympathy for men of his class. The capitalists' the corporations', the monopolists', interests, are the first objects of the Davie government's solicitude; if the laborers' welfare comes in the way of any of these, so much the worse for the laborers. The premier has plenty of "nerve," still we should think he would feel somewhat humiliated by the failure of his all too transparent scheme for the cozening of the workingmen, as shown by the temper of last night's meeting. The failure has been very complete indeed. First the attempt was made on organized labor. As Mr. Dutton clearly showed last night, the government intended to confer with the unions only in regard to the labor act, and the conference with the representatives of unorganized labor was merely an after-thought. Now there is every prospect that the few changes introduced in the act as a sop to unorganized labor will be swept away at the demand of the employers. There is a very great chance that this precious piece of legislation, which was intended to help the government, not the workmmen, will come out of the melee in bad shape indeed. No wonder the premier now feels like lecturing the workingmen and dubbing a large proportion of them "demagogues," whereas a few short weeks ago he was all sweetness. His government would have stood in a much better position before workingmen and all other classes if it had honestly kept to the profession of its true sentiments and laid no sacrifice on the altar of hypocrisy.

DEPOSITS BY CANDIDATES.

Mr. Davie informed a delegation of workingmen, representing the single tax club, which waited upon him this morning, that the government would not abolish the clause in the law requiring a deposit of $200 from candidates for the legislature. The equitableness of this provision of the law would in all probability also be upheld by Mr. Vernon, who says that all taxes are inequitable. At all events Mr. Vernou's leader seems to think that a penalty of this kind is needed to limit the number of candidates and so save the country—what? From the dangers which he seems to think accompany workingmen legislators and from "demagogues," as he described a section of our citizens at the meeting last night. As has frequently been pointed out, the government of the classes does not want any representatives to be selected from the masses, and it has placed a fine of $200 on the poor man for being ambitious and patriotic. Mr. Davie knows very well that this penalty will not frighten the rich political crank, while the possibility of losing that sum will prove an effectual bar to all poor men's aspirations. The law was borrowed from the Dominion, where it was placed on the statute book by a government that existed by virtue of the support received from monopolists and combines. It is illiberal and undemocratic. In its operation it is un-British, for the first principle of British fair play is outraged when a penalty is imposed upon an unsuccessful candidate at an election. Had the same law been in force at civic elections, ex-Mayor Beaven would have "come within an ace" of losing $200. Mr. Davie, were he endowed with the slightest modicum of political foresight, or were he influenced by the right motives in directing legislation, would have answered the single tax delegation differently. He would have promised to abolish the "deposit," and thus place the poor man on the same footing as the rich man, leaving as the only factors in the contest the relative fitness and popularity of the contending politicians. But Mr. Davie has no foresight.

The house adjourned on Tuesday, after a half hour's session, for the reason that the attorney-general was detained in court as counsel in the suit of the Attorney-General of Canada v. Hughitt & McIntyre. No business was transacted on that day. On Thursday the house adjourned until Monday, on the pretence that the executive had agreat deal to attend to. The fact is the government has no business ready, and frequent caucusses are deemed necessary before the estimates can be got into shape to be submitted. By appropriations the government recognizes the support received from representatives, rewarding and punishing according to the division lists. It is not, therefore, unlikely that the session will be prolonged for a couple of months, for after "supply" has been voted there is the redistribution bill—the "pons asinorum"—to block the way, and on that important question there does not appear to be the slightest agreement among the rank and file that follow the government. They are still all "at sea," and express a profound ignorance of what is likely to be done.

The Vancouver World is "booming" Mr. James Dunsmuir as a candidate for Nanaimo at the provincial election. The organ candidly admits that it is not aware that Mr. Dunsmuir has any intention of being a candidate, and further states that from its knowledge of the gentleman it believes he would much rather stay at home and attend to private business than seek the bubble reputation in the house led by Mr. Davie. If the organ correctly expresses Mr. Dunsmuir's private feelings, and we are inclined to think it does, it ought to have better taste than to parade his name before the public as a probable candidate. A "valued contributor" of the Colonist was snubbed by Mr. Davie for placing Mr. Dunsmuir and half a dozen of Mr. Dunsmuir's servants in nomination. Mr. Dunsmuir is all right where he is, and no doubt prefers remaining a successful business man to becoming the non-successful politician which a fawning press is striving to make him.

The Pall Mall Gazette has created a large sensation by announcing the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, and probably it has thereby attained its object. It is not at all likely that Mr. Gladstone's laying down of the Liberal leadership would first be announced in a paper which has lately become a Tory of the Tories, and is supposed to be used as a means of ingratiating the American Mr. Astor with the English aristocracy. Of course the Grand Old Man's retirement would be a severe blow to the Liberal party and would delay the accomplishment of home rule for Ireland. At the worst, however, it could mean delay only. The final triumph of Liberalism and the securing of home rule not only to Ireland, but to other portions of the United Kingdom, do not depend on the continuance of Mr. Gladstone's leadership. They are purposes whic are bound to win success on their merits, irrespective of their supporters.

It is not fair to ask a man to work a full day for a half day's wage, just because he happens to be in distress. If the wage is cut down the working time ought to be cut down in proportion. By that means the money available will be spread over the same number as it will now cover, while no injustice would be done. To say that needy persons would be attracted from abroad by the announcement that half time labor is to be found for the destitute sounds a little nonsensical. There is nothing in the proposition itself that seems at all attractive, and it should be possible to guard against an influx without oppressing the men already here. Compelling men whose strength has been reduced by lack of proper food to work full time for half wages smacks of inhumanity.

There was one change made in the Wilson bill which has some interest for at least a part of Canada. The committee at first proposed a reduction in the duty on barley from 30 cents to 20 cents a bushel, but in compliance with the demands of western brewers it was finally fixed at 30 per cent. ad valorem, with the same amount on malt. This means about 25 instead of 20 cents a bushel. All other grains are dutiable at 20 per cent.

THE MEETING.

To the Editor: I see by the Colonist of to-day that Mr. Davie received nothing but applause from the workingmen at the city hall on Thursday night. It is true some applauded him when he took the platform. They wanted to see what he had to say in defence of himself for his past actions while in the legislative halls of the people. But he made such a miserable failure that he received instead of applause evidences of disgust in the shape of hoots and cries of "sit down," "Chinamen," which the Colonist would dupe its patrons into believing to be praise instead of contempt, and which utterly dumbfounded Mr. Davie, as all Chinese defenders ought to be.

WORKINGMAN.

IT WON'T DOWN.

To the Editor: I apologise for asking space, but being a constant reader and knowing you always help the workingman by ventilating his grievances through your paper, I must ask your readers if they have noticed how deftly some of the members of the provincial legislature side-track any issues brought before them that are anti-Chinese. Dr. Watt, Mr. Keith and a few more of them are doing sturdy work in this matter, while a few more of them are apathetic and the balance of them are, as Mr. Hunter said the other day, simply "putting themselves on record before election day." But, gentlemen and would-be occupants of the prospective new houses of parliament, before election day "something may drop," as we are waiting and watching with interest your flim-flam gyrations in this and other matters.

Mr. Editor, this same Chinese question appears something like Banquo's ghost, "it won't down," and the sooner it is grappled with in a manly way the better, as it is now fast becoming a case of the tail "wagging the dog." This coast is not now in the same fix it was in at the time of the 49'ers, when white laborers could not be had. Times have changed and circumstances have changed with them, and all the white labor needed can be had at a small advance on the pigtail kind. But to think that Victoria, of all other cities on the coast, should be making (without a strong protest from the workingman) a retrograde movement by encouraging the Chinese is something "no fellah can understand." In my case, I belong to unorganized labor, and "party" has no charms for me when casting my vote, as I always give it to the man who most studies the welfare of his constituents and the country at large. The honorable premier last night in his speech wanted his hearers to "ask the banks how things stood, and that they could find out the pain of mind and exertions employers of labor had to make to keep their concerns running." Very well! Keep the Chinese out of the country and presto, the whole face of things is changed. And unless this is done there are other two drastic measures which can be employed by the workingman, either of which would be an assured success. First, boycott Chinese and their employers. Buy nothing of their manufacture, or from those employing them. The second is, buy all you want of them. Our overalls, jumpers, boots and shoes are made by them already. Go direct to them for these things and save intermediate profits. Our teas and sugars can also be got from them, and I have no doubt they can be got to give us as good and as heavy a loaf of bread as the white baker round the corner. When either of those things is done and the stores on Government street are a desolation and a waste, the chances are that there won't be so many questions brought before the legislature which will be thought "unconstitutional" by the speaker or "out of order" by the premier—and neither will we have to put in our good time for

A DOLLAR A DAY.

Beauty Within Canyon Walls.

One of the most peculiar and interesting places on the American continent is just being opened up. The section lies across the diagonal line that forms the southern boundary of the state of Nevada, spreading into California and reaching almost to the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. The old forty-niners passed through this section during the California gold excitement. Many perished from thirst, and the remains of their wagons, such as the tires and other iron parts, may be found strewn about the valleys.

Near Resting Springs a man by the name of Lee has a ranch, an Indian wife, and a family of eight children. Not far from there is what is believed to be the famous Gunsight mine. One of the pioneers, in passing through that section, picked up a piece of lead, almost pure, and made a sight for his gun with it. It was so rich that when he told the story in civilization prospectors started out to locate it. The fact of the similarity of all the valleys led many astray, and they perished from thirst. His description of the spot applied to so many spots that no one has ever been able to accurately locate the mine, but the present owners believe they have found it.

The valley adjoining that which is the route of the Nevada Southern is called Pahrump. It is described as the principal one of them all for gold and silver and lead mines. Up in the valley, which is one of those dry, barren sand gulches between two perpendicular walls of rock, is the Mesquite stamp mill. On one side is the Keystone gold mine, from which $80,000 has been extracted. Up at the head of the valley is the Montgomery gold district. Several miles above the mill are the Pahrump springs, where a hardy pioneer has settled in a beautiful oasis and reared a family. Those who have visited the family say that away off there, imprisoned by canon walls and sandy deserts, is the most beautiful woman in the west. She is one of nature's queens, and her fame for beauty is spreading rapidly since civilization placed its foot in the Pahrump valley.

The Pahrump valley has not been noted for its civilization. A band of renegade Indians—a mixture of the Mojaves, Chingowayras, and Ptutes, all of which inhabit that country—have settled in it. They once had a chief, and when he died his son was a candidate for the chieftainship. The tribe did not want him, and would not elect him, so they went without a head, but not for long. Tecopa stepped into the job, and has since held it, and is looked up to as the chief. Chief Tecopa's attire consists of a plug hat and an old striped shirt. Once in a while he wears trousers, but very seldom.

When Mr. Blake went there, Chief Tecopa said that he owned all that country, and that his consent was necessary before any railroads could be built. His consent could be bought for a plug hat and a red striped shirt. These being promised over a pipe, Tecopa allowed the white chief to proceed with his railroad.—Denver Republican.

The "Dens" of Famous Authors.

A French chronicler has collected some very curious statistics on a subject that has interest even outside Paris. He was anxious to know how several great men furnished what we should call their dens, what he calls their work-rooms. To gain access to all the rooms was not easy, but fortunately many of them were photographed, and so the evidence was complete. The chronicler's leaning was evidently towards men of letters, and his results are, on the whole, surprising. Dandet's was severe in its simplicity, the furniture the scantiest and the plainest. That of Dumas had a few pictures on the wall, small panel pictures, and on his table a female Sphinx in bronze. Coppee, the poet, has his books in extraordinary disorder, and his appliances for tobacco abundant and well filled. Pierre Loti has his workshop fitted up like an eastern bazaar; De Goncourt's is rich in curious books and bindings; Sardou's is absolutely plain and very untidy; Zola's crammed with bric-a-brac; Massenet's austere and empty—a notbook, a thermometer, and a water-bottle; Meilhac's crowded with books, reviews, and journals, and by the hearthrug two arm chairs, one for the master of the house, the other for his friend and collaborator Halevy, both of a size and impartially comfortable.—Westminster Gazette.

How Society is Made.

An evening journal of this city received the following by special messenger a few days ago:

Sir,—In publishing the names of attendants at the Charity will you kindly mention Mr. and Mrs. —— If you mention costumes, Mrs. —— in pink and Nile novelty satin "decollete," old lace, diamond ornaments. We were late and missed the newspaper men. If there is any charge kindly let us know by bearer, and greatly oblige. Signed by Mr.——.

What is interesting about this is the belief it reveals that some portion of the public carefully peruses the lists of people at charity and other public balls, notes who were there, and makes a mental image of the costumes. But this again is based on a still profounder faith, that by getting into the newspapers you get into "society." If the public only knew the extent to which the givers of teas, receptions and little gatherings of all sorts, co-operate with the reporters in getting an account of these festivities into the "society column" of the morning papers, it would read that column with renewed zest. "Society" in New York really means nothing except a collection, more or less large, of people who invite other people to their houses, either to dinner or to dances, or to parties of some kind. It connotes nothing as to manners, or education, or birth. As soon as a man or woman begins to do this, he or she is on the way to society. By persistently issuing invitations to entertainments for two or three years people at last begin to accept them, and the aspirant is in society and become a society man, or society woman, or society girl, as the case may be. But it stands to reason that no such rapid progress would be possible without the aid of the press. Being a candidate for society would be a very tedious business if nobody knew it but the people who get your invitations. So the reporters are called in, and through them it is given to the world that on a certain afternoon Mrs. A gave a tea, which was attended by Mrs. B, Mrs. C, Mrs. D and Miss G, and so on.—New York Nation.

The Latest Fashional Etiquette.

London Truth has an article on the latest fashionable etiquette governing various important matters. Our instructor declares that to attend oratorios and philharmonic concerts is thoroughly bad form, indicating a tendency to be pendantic. It is much better to go to a horse show. It is by no means considered correct to shake hands. The proper way is to take hold of the fingers of one's acquaintances at the second joints and bestow upon them one or two decisive little jerks, as though testing their strength. "No, I thank you," is a form of words no longer heard in good society." No man with any claim to social position would consent to pronounce the "g" at the end of the present principle of verbs. "Comin' and goin'" are the correct forms just now. "Don't you know" is ridiculously correct. Men of perception do not care to be more accurate than others of their set. "Don't-chi-know" is more customary, and the pronunciation marks the man as riding on the topmost crest of the social wave. There must be a staccato sound about the phrase, which alternates pleasantly with the lingu'd drawl. The latter is still in favor, and accompanies admirably the studied lack of animation in the expression and general wooden look of the face. The correct style is to hold the cane or walking stick at an angle of 45 degrees, with the ferrule uppermost and forward. This is the sort of thing that no man could possibly discover for himself. The natural man would incline to carry his stick in such a fashion as would tend to direct its point to the ground. This unsophisticated model would at once reveal him as uninitiated in the minor morals of good manners.

Peanuts.

In a German medical journal Dr. P. Furbinger treats of the peanut as an article of food rich in albumen, of which it contains 47 per cent, together with 15 per cent of fat and non-nitrogenous extractive matters. He recommends the use of roasted peanuts in the form of soup or mash. On account of their cheapness peanuts are recommended as a popular article of food, especially in poorhouses and the like; moreover they are recommended as an article of food for the corpulent, for diabetes, and for the subjects of kidney disease, in the last mentioned of whom foods rich in animal albumen are to be avoided.

The Most Useful of Minerals.

Palladium is one of the least known but most useful of minerals, and the uses to which it is put would make an interesting story. It belongs to the platinum group, and is found with that mineral in the Ural mountains, Brazil, Peru, and in the Harts mountains. It was first introduced by a chemist named Cox. It is similar in color to platinum, and is very malleable because of its flexibility. It is a great absorber of hydrogen gas, but it is principally used in the production of alloys. It is used in a thin film to protect silver surfaces. A very close inspection of most silverware will reveal a thin coating of it on the articles, which protects them to a large extent from tarnishing. Mirror have been backed with it. It gives an alloy with zinc, nickel, and tin. Palladium and silver form an alloy which is used by dentists in filling teeth. An alloy of palladium, gold, silver, and copper is used to make bearings for the works of watches. In that use, one part palladium, three parts gold, two parts silver and four parts copper form a body which produces less friction for the working parts of a watch than the gems which are more commonly used do. Palladium and steel are combined to make the finer instruments of surgical instruments. It can be utilized more comprehensively with good results than any other mineral known.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Napoleon's Latin.

A detachment from one of the French armies under Napoleon was once passing through a small town in a Roman Catholic part of Germany, when, the troops being in want of provisions, the general sent to require a certain amount to be furnished by a convent a very short distance from the town. The superior consulted with the monks, and all agreed to not replying to the general's request; but it was resolved that an apologetic letter should be written in Latin. Napoleon, not having had a classical education, did not understand a word of it, and gave it to his secretary to read. The secretary gathered that it was a refusal of the supplies. "How!" cried the general, "do the rascals dare not only to refuse my demands but also to write to me in Latin?" He then directed his secretary to write to them as follows:—"Frigonibus de monalbus si vous ne m'en envoyibus instantibus, je mettrai le feu a votre conventibus, et je vous ferai pendibus, tantibus." This may be freely translated thus:—"You rascally monksbus, if you do not sendibus it to me instantybus, I will burn down your conventibus and hangibus you allibus." The monks, seized with a mortal panic, at once sent the desired supplies.—Argonaut.

To grow old gracefully, one must live temperately, calmly, methodically; be interested in all that is going on in the world; be cheerful, happy, and contented, and above all, keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's.

These Sudden Changes
PRODUCE COUCH'S AND COLDS
London Hospital Cough Cure
CURES COUCHS AND COLDS
The Moral is Plain.
Cochrane & Munn,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—The opera Mikado was rehearsed last evening.

—A petition is in circulation asking for a sidewalk on Dallas road.

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—W. M. Chapman and Miss Blanche Brown will be tendered a benefit at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday evening.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Charles Axelson of Wellington and Mrs. Minnie Shaw of Aspen, Cal., were married last evening by Rev. E. Robson.

—There was a good attendance at the progressive euchre party of the Y. M. I. and Y. L. I. at the Institute hall last night. Monday evening there will be a social, the last before the Lenten season.

—"We never sleep," but are wide awake at all hours—day or night—to attend to your wants in the drug line. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. The Central Drug Store, Clarence block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

—The names of the registered dentists of the province are given in yesterday's Gazette. There are twelve practicing in Victoria, eight in Vancouver, four in New Westminster, two in Nanaimo and one each in Barkerville and Vernon.

—We deal only in first-class pianos, organs and sewing machines, a specialty of American goods. The popular Bush & Gerts piano of Chicago took the highest award at the World's Fair. T. W. Fletcher, agents, 47 Fort street.

—Chief of Police Sheppard has located Prof. Max Zipprich, the violinist, in Montgomery, Ohio, where he is connected with the band of the Soldiers' Home. The professor has written to his wife in Portland informing her of his whereabouts.

—The Hon. John S. Helmcken will deliver an address and present diplomas to the successful nurses of the training school at the Jubilee Hospital to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. Friends of the hospital are cordially invited to be present.

—Magistrate Macrae fined the stowaway Japanese on the steamer Mogul $25 and costs each or fourteen days in jail. It is whispered that they do not much mind the sentence, as it will give them food and shelter for a fortnight, and they have got away from Japan.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street.

—The attendance at St. James hall last evening was very large; in fact, accommodation could have been provided for no more. The tableaux presented were very pretty and showed very careful preparation. The little folk acquitted themselves splendidly. The scenes given were: "The old woman who lived in a shoe," "art," "sleeping beauty," and "Titania's dream." Mrs. T. J. Gore and Mrs. Geo. Jay rendered a number of very pretty vocal selections between the presentations of the tableaux.

—A very pretty wedding was quietly celebrated last evening at the residence of Mr. C. F. Beaven, Simcoe street, James Bay, the contracting parties being Miss Ella Beaven and Mr. Thomas B. Macabe, superintendent of the job and lithographing departments of the Colonist. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by Rev. S. Cleaver, B. A., in the presence of a few friends. Mr. W. J. Burnes supported the groom, the bridesmaid being Miss Rose Ellis. A wedding supper was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Macabe boarded the Premier for Vancouver. They will visit Portland and the Sound cities on their honeymoon. Both are very popular and many friends wish them joy and prosperity.

—Yesterday's Gazette announces the following government appointments: A. C. McArthur, Illecillewaet; D. F. Douglas, Lardeau; A. Craig, Trout Lake and W. J. Goepel, Nelson, to be collectors under the revenue tax act in the several mining divisions mentioned. J. M. McLaren, of Vancouver, to be a member of the board of dental examiners, vice C. E. C. Brown, of Westminster, resigned. A. DeR. Taylor, of Ladner's Landing, to be a registrar for the purpose of the marriage act for Delta municipality. Geo. Sanson, M.D., of Clinton, to be coroner for Lillooet district, vice F. W. Foster, J. P., resigned. R. A. Collins, Soda Creek, John Boyd, Cottonwood, James Innes, Barkerville, Joseph Patenaud, 150-Mile House, James Hannay, Wolf creek and T. T. McVittie, Fort Steele, to be justices of the peace.

—Shaving 10 cents. 101 Douglas st.

—Victoria lodge, K. of P., meets to-night.

—Cross wires to-day caused a false alarm of fire. The difficulty has been remedied.

—The consecration meeting of the W. C. T. U. yesterday was led by Mrs. P. H. McEwen.

—In the police court this morning Geo. Martin, drunk, was convicted and discharged. First offence.

—Two young men have been summoned to the police court charged with riding on the street cars and refusing to pay the fare.

—Thos. Hooper is calling for tenders for the erection of the brick and stone building to be erected on Yates street by the A. O. U. W.

—The Uncle Tom's Cabin Company parade at 1 o'clock to-day attracted a number on the streets. The band is a very fair one.

—The staff surgeon of the Garnet being sick in the naval hospital, Dr. Borritt from the Pheasant, has been ordered to join the Garnet.

—Ald. Humphrey will introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the city council to fix the rate of wage of the new office of street superintendent.

—In the report of the school board it was stated that Saniger Bros. had offered to tuck-point the North ward school building for $2.84 a yard. It should be 28 cents.

—The marines from the Garnet invited the marines from the Pheasant and dockyard to a supper at the Globe Hotel (J. Day, proprietor), singing and toasts taking place afterwards, till early morning. The Garnet sails for England Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

—Mr. Svenson called at the Times office and denied the report in a San Francisco dispatch, published yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Voss and himself intended to return to San Francisco and turn state's evidence in a smuggling case, for which an indictment has been returned by the grand jury there. They do not intend doing anything of the kind. Mr. Voss is engaged in business on Johnson street.

—The customs returns for January follow:

Exports.	
Produce of Canada	$ 20,172 00
Not produce of Canada	73,344 00
	$ 93,516 00
Imports.	
Dutiable	$168,195 00
Free	26,515 00
	$194,710 00
Duty collected	$ 52,545 15
Chinese and other revenues	4,273 02
	$ 56,818 17

—The following notice appears in yesterday's Gazette over the signature of the clerk of the privy council for Canada: "His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's privy council for Canada, is pleased to order that the order in council of October 28 last, in relation to cattle quarantine west of the eastern frontier of Manitoba, shall be and the same is hereby amended by excepting the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia from its definitions." This relates to the cattle brought in by immigrants.

—At the city hall next Tuesday evening there will be a meeting of the representatives of all the athletic clubs of the city whose work includes outdoor sports. The question of a general athletic ground and the amalgamation of the clubs will be considered. The proposition was discussed a little at the recent lacrosse banquet, and meets with general favor. The cost of sport would be reduced to a minimum, and would be borne proportionately, and there would be harmony in general in the different club. It is urged that the meeting be a thoroughly representative one.

—Following the example of other cities the tramway company has determined upon definite stopping places for the cars on the several routes. Cars will stop hereafter to take on or let off passengers only on the far sides of street crossings, and at such points between streets as are noted by the sign board "cars stop here." The object of this rule is to enable the cars to be run on time, and is in the interest of the patrons. The stopping places are so close together that at no place will passengers using the cars have any distance to walk, while the gathering at a common point of passengers, instead of, as has been the custom, several people at intervals of a few yards apart, requiring the cars to stop, will greatly facilitate accuracy of time in running. It is hoped by the company that the public will assist in carrying out this object. The new time table issued by the company takes effect on Saturday.

Still Favors the Rich.

Messrs. James A. Cohen and Thomas Howell, a delegation from the Single Tax Club, waited upon Premier Davie at 10:30 o'clock this morning to ask if it was the intention of the government to amend the election act by abolishing the deposit of $200 required from each candidate for election to the legislature. Mr. Davie said the government had considered the question, and he might as well inform them at once that they would not abolish it. The delegation then withdrew, and the single tax men will probably continue the agitation for the removal of this obnoxious provision.

MORE ABOUT RELIEF.

The Citizens Committee, Indignant at the City Council, Call a Meeting.

—Fifty-five of the unemployed men are now at work. The relief committee has given work to 40 and the city have put 15 to work to make more attractive Beacon Hill Park.

The office of the relief committee was again besieged this morning. The besiegers this time did not come to register but to see if work had been secured for them. A majority were turned away with the answer no work had yet been found for them. Although the committee had to give a negative answer in this particular, no one was turned away who had no money to buy another meal. Meal tickets, bread tickets and provision orders were distributed to a large number, and men with families were sent home with a bundle of clothing for their little ones. Charitable citizens have sent in quite a stock of cast-off clothing; but large as is the stock, it is small indeed where there are so many among whom it has to be distributed.

Chairman Styles of the park committee himself took out the 15 men to Beacon Hill park this morning and will personally superintend their labor until they get the run of the work.

The members of the relief committee are indignant at the council. They say the council has violated faith with them. It was understood, they claim, that the relief committee should keep a register of the unemployed, and that the council when they wanted men should send to the office of the relief committee. The action of Ald. Styles in choosing 15 men and taking them to the park this morning is severely commented upon. The committee think they should have been consulted. A meeting of the committee will be held this afternoon to consider the affair; many of the members have already threatened to stop their work and send all the men to the city hall.

Among the poor themselves there exists a feeling of sympathy for one another. This was very forcibly exemplified this morning at the relief committee's offices. A young man asked that his name might be registered. He had been out of work for two months. His name and address were taken; still he stood there. A member of the committee asked him did he want anything. He asked for a bread ticket. "Have you got any provisions?" was the question asked of him. He replied that he had eaten his last piece of bread and drank a cold cup of water this morning. That was the reason he had come to the relief rooms. He did not want to come before. He knew there were many married men who had a wife and family to support, and he thought they should be given work before him. He was trying to get work but met with open refusal or an evasive reply in every instance. He had an honest looking face. Bread tickets were given him and he was told to call around again.

A man with a black eye, two deep cuts in the face and a bandage around his head made his appearance at the relief rooms. He asked to be registered, and told a pitiable story of ill abuse that he had been subjected to from his wife. He was a big strapping fellow and his whimpering tale rather provoked mirth than excited pity. He had not been gone five minutes when the wife appeared. She asked for her husband, and told the committee men not to believe him, he was a drunkard. She acknowledged that she had given him the black eye and cut his face, and added that she was only sorry that she had not given him more. He neglected to provide for his family; she had to go out washing to keep herself and her three children. He would come home at night and eat whatever was left, only to leave in the morning for the gin-shop. The poor woman was not sent away empty-handed, and the committee assured her that if the husband came around again they would introduce him to a policeman.

A meeting of the citizens' relief committee was held this afternoon when a resolution was passed and ordered forwarded to the city council asking that body to inform the relief committee how many men they could give work to and the length of time the work would last. No answer has yet been received from the provincial government to a similar request.

Exclusive Privileges.

Capt. Irving has issued the following circular:

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.
Victoria, B. C., January 22, 1894.

The exclusive right to publish immigration and advertising periodicals for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and the exclusive privilege of circulating such periodicals, and any other advertising matter, on the boats and at the various ticket and other offices of the company has been granted to The Western Publishing and Advertising Company.

The British Columbia Guide, which will contain the official time tables of this and other steamship companies, of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of all branches and other railways west of Lake Superior, will be distributed daily, free, to passengers on this company's boats, between Victoria and Vancouver, both ways, and on all the other boats of the company, on their regular trips. The British Columbia Guide can be obtained free at all the offices of the company, and the travelling public are invited to apply for it.

The privilege granted being exclusive, no other guide or advertising matter can be distributed on this company's boats.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

The same privilege has been given by Manager Topping of the Union S. S. Co., and the Guides will be circulated daily on the trains of the E. & N. R. R. and Sound boats. Mr. Alex. Begg is the representative of the Western Publishing Co. in British Columbia.

A Monster Celebration.

It has been suggested that a grand celebration extending over a week be held in Victoria about the 24th of May. There will be thousands of easterners in San Francisco at that time, many of whom could no doubt be induced to come to Victoria if an attractive programme were arranged. Victoria has already won an enviable reputation on the coast for the annual celebration and if a week's celebration were decided upon there would be little difficulty in crowding the city with visitors. By that time there will be several warships in Esquimalt, the officers of which, with their usual courtesy, would be pleased to lend all the assistance in their power. The three companies of our artillery now number 300 men, and with the men from the ships could give a grand sham battle. A couple of lacrosse matches would alone draw immense crowds, and on the other days there could be cricket and other matches. It would be necessary for a committee to be organized at once, so that the affair could be thoroughly well advertised in San Francisco and other coast cities.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.
The newest and most beautiful style of photos. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene, Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

The annual meeting of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, was held last evening and was largely attended by members and adherents. The reports presented all showed satisfactory progress in every department of the church's work during the past year. The membership now stands at 67 and the Sabbath school roll at 96. After meeting all expenses the congregational treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand of $70 at the close of the year, and that of the treasurer of the Sunday school, a balance on hand of $86.80, all contributed or raised by the children, after meeting all expenses of the school for the year. The ladies' aid society reduced the building fund debt to the amount of $200, with a balance on hand of $22.50. The cordial thanks of the congregation were tendered to the ladies for their valuable aid. The former board of management was continued for another year.

Wonderful One Dollar Shoes,
For men and boys, for women and girls, at Russell & McDonald's annual boot and shoe sale, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

The Labor Bureau Act.

The delegates representing the manufacturing interests of the province, who yesterday morning conferred with the government respecting the proposed amendments to the labor bureau act, last evening continued the conference at the Driard. The delegation were reinforced by other business men, Hon. Theodore Davie and Hon. Col. Baker representing the government. The act was discussed at some length, the delegates stating their objections to certain clauses in it. It is understood that several of the delegates talked very plainly to Col. Baker and his leader, and instead of requesting that a certain course should be taken they demanded that their views should be carried out. Messrs. Baker and Davie promised to take the whole subject into their "serious consideration," and the interview terminated.

In Unity There is Strength.
So much interest has been shown in the proposal, lately mooted, to amalgamate all the athletic club in the city in one grand pan-athletic union, that there is some chance of the more active spirits in the scheme requesting Mayor Teague and the city council to grant the use of the city hall for a meeting of all interested in pure amateur sport to take action on this proposition. The benefits to accrue from such amalgamation need no enumeration or explanation. A man who belongs to the Canoe club, the James Bay athletic club, the Lacrosse club and a cricket club soon finds the subscriptions to all those clubs reducing his pocket-book to an alarming state of attenuation. By uniting all to one he would have only one fee to pay and multifarious privileges quite beyond his reach at present. One energetic promoter of the unionist idea said to a Times reporter: "It rests entirely with the young men of Victoria. Let them decide to do it and there will be lots of help."

Australian Mutton.
Ask your grocer for 7 lb. tin of the Grasier brand at 75c.

Coming.
RIGHT ALONG EVERY DAY
Who?
NEW CUSTOMERS for Men's and Boys' Clothing and furnishing goods.
Genuine
LOW PRICES for reliable and honest goods is what tells the story.
As Advertised
IF WE ADVERTISE a certain line of goods at cut prices, we have the goods in stock, and will furnish all anybody wants without any reserve.
The Last Cut
And the greatest cut is on Print Shirts, all sizes, 14 to 16 1-2. See them before purchasing.
Special Prices
Were $1.75, $1.25, $1.00, $1.50, all reduced to
50 Cents Each.
Come to 55 Johnson street and get your money's worth every time.
Cameron,
The Cash Clothier.

Have You Tried
MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.
It is the Best Infant Food,
being a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY
Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.
J. W. CREIGHTON,
No. 86 Government Street.

IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS
HAVE IT REPAIRED BY
...McLENNAN & McFEELY...
Corner Government & Johnson Streets.
TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

NEW GOODS
.....AT.....
WEILER BROS.
COCOA MATS—All Sizes.
KHYBER RUGS—All Sizes.
AXMINSTER RUGS—Very Cheap.
ORIENT RUGS—Subdued Colorings.
JAPANESE CRAPES—Just Arrived.
Embroidered Felt Table Covers and Mantel Borderings.
Also Second Consignment of Wall Papers.

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.
The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.
Beware of Imitations.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturer

WE CLAIM
To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses PAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 109 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS ... Manager

W. J. STODDART,
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.
Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.
Repairs of every description.
New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,
Opposite Wilson Hotel.
N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

NOTICE.

The Citizens' Relief Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Monday, the 29th January, 1894, at the Board of Trade Rooms, earnestly request all employers of labor to inform them, either by letter or personally, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, or 3 and 5 p.m., at the City Hall, of the number of laborers they may be able to employ at the daily wage of $1.00.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Horne's Motion Causes a Discussion of the Census.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE REPORT

Shall the Salvation Army Have the Power to Solemnize Marriage?—A Subject for Discussion—The Bill Passed by a Large Majority.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Petitions were presented by

Mr. Booth, from John Irving and others for permission to construct a railway from Port Garry to New Westminster.

Mr. Booth, from J. H. Brownlee and others, for an extension of time for the construction of the Cordova Bay railway.

Mr. Punch, from D. McGillivray and others, for permission to reclaim certain lands.

Mr. Rogers, from several residents, for an amendment to the municipal act.

Petitions from C. T. Dupont and others for a private bill re Kaslo-Carpenter Creek railway. From Lachlan McLean and others, for a private bill re claim against Richfield municipality, the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway, the Horse Fly Hydraulic company and the Cariboo Hydraulic company were received.

The private bills committee reported the rules had been complied with in reference to the Consolidated E. railway and lighting company, and recommending that the time for receiving petitions be extended one week.

The standing orders were suspended to extend the time for receiving petitions for private bills seven days.

Mr. Croft presented the report from the public accounts committee, showing the expenditure from June 30th, 1893, to January 29th, 1894, to be $135,176.04. A detailed statement accompanied the report.

Mr. Horne, not having given proper notice of his bill to amend the wide tire act, it was ruled not before the House.

Mr. Horne moved for a return showing the amounts contributed to the provincial treasury by the city of Vancouver since 30th June, 1888, to 31st December, 1893. Also, a statement showing all amounts in detail granted to and expended in Vancouver city during the same period. Motion was adopted.

Mr. Sword moved that the incidence of the tax on mortgages is inequitable.

Mr. Speaker said he was not quite sure whether the motion was in order, and he asked that it be laid over until to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the passage of the resolution would not have any effect upon the tax; it was just expressing an opinion.

Hon. Mr. Vernon asked if any tax in the world was equitable. The motion was absolutely harmless. He would go further and say that in the opinion of the House no tax ever levied was equitable.

Hon. Mr. Turner said there was no tax on mortgages. It was on personal property which included money loaned on mortgage.

Mr. Sword—The act says all mortgages shall be assessed and the taxes thereon paid.

Hon. Mr. Davie—If you read the whole clause you will find your error.

Mr. Brown considered it wonderful that the chief commissioner considered all taxes inequitable and yet he was doing nothing to make them equitable.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he had never heard of a tax on mortgages. The tax was on personal property which included money loaned on mortgages. The resolution was in order, it was just expressing an opinion. The resolution was laid over.

The resolution to grant a supply to Her Majesty was passed and will be considered on Tuesday.

Mr. Milne moved for a return of all correspondence between the lands and works department and Mr. Neil McCarthur, respecting the Yukon district. The mover said he understood that the country was very rich and it would be well to have all the information possible about it.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said he thought all the correspondence called for was among the Gauvreau documents.

Dr. Milne considered that the information should be published.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Horne moved for a return showing the corrected census reports from the Dominion government of the population of British Columbia; showing the number of whites, Chinese and Indians on Vancouver Island, also the number of whites, Chinese and Indians on the Mainland.

Mr. Brown wished to move an amendment as he thought all the information asked for by Mr. Horne had been published. Returns should be obtained for the different constituencies of the province not for the Island and Mainland. He moved in amendment that all the words after British Columbia be struck out and the following words be substituted: "Showing as nearly as possible the number of white, Chinese and Indians in the different constituencies of the province.

Hon. Mr. Davie opposed the amendment. What Mr. Beaven asked for was merely speculative while the government had the information asked for by Mr. Horne.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said it grieved him to see the Island and Mainland spoken of as two parts of the province. If any thing it was but one province. If the money spent by the government was to obtain the number of people on the Island and the number on the Mainland it had been mischievously spent. He hoped that talk about the Island and the Mainland would be dropped and the fact that we are trying to build up a part of the Dominion remembered.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Why don't you disassociate yourself with those who were connected with the Mainland petition?

Hon. Col. Baker was glad to see that the leader of the opposition was voicing the opinion of the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if the words "as nearly as possible" were struck out of the amendment he would vote for it.

Hon. Mr. Turner—But we have not got the information the amendment asks for.

Mr. Horne said his resolution asked for definite information which the amendment did not. He had no idea of creating sectional feeling.

Mr. Semlin said Mr. Brown's motion was the one to vote for. The government must have the information asked for if they are going to redistribute the province properly.

Mr. Brown—Why does the government wish to leave out the words "as near as possible" if they had not the information.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried.

On consideration of the report on the partnership bill, Mr. Sword moved to strike out the sections referring to compulsory registration of partnerships. He said it was a very serious matter to compel firms to register. The bill provides for a fine of $100 for non-registration and a $100 fine for failure to give notice of a change in a firm. He could not see what was to be gained by this. Voluntary registration would be all right but to make it compulsory was to do away in the future of silent partners.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the principle object for which the boards of trade wished the act was for the registration of partners. It would protect creditors and prevent swindling.

Mr. Sword's amendment was lost and the consideration of the report was deferred.

The House went into committee, Mr. Sword in the chair, to consider the fraudulent statements bill.

Mr. Cotton thought the bill would work a hardship on building societies.

Mr. Hunter also took exception to certain parts of the bill which proposed to deal with the management and supervision of companies.

The committee rose to give members time to consider the clauses contained of.

The witnesses and evidence bill passed through the final stages.

The supreme court bill passed through committee, a couple of verbal changes being made.

The House went into committee, Mr. Keith in the chair, to consider the horticultural bill. Hon. Mr. Turner explained that in printing the bill a mistake had been made in the boundaries of the Mainland districts This settles the complaint Messrs. Semlin and Kitchen made yesterday about the size of the interior district. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the marriage act, which conferred on the Salvation Army the right to solemnize marriage.

Mr. Semlin did not know whether it would be in the public interest to pass the bill. He was as liberal minded as anyone, but in this case he thought public interest should be closely guarded. No one would know which member of the army would have the power to solemnize marriage.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the bill would place the staff officer of the Salvation Army in the same position as the minister of any other sect. They were earnest, were doing a lot of good and there was no reason why the power to solemnize marriage should not be extended to them.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought there was a great deal in what Mr. Semlin had said. There was no means of knowing who the officers of the army were and as far as he knew they had no constitution. It might lead to abuse.

Mr. Hunter asked the Attorney-General if he knew anything about the constitution of the Salvation Army. He was not in favor of allowing everybody to solemnize marriage. Let the officers marry members of the army but no one else.

Hon. Mr. Davie considered that all sects should be treated alike.

Mr. Booth thought it was only fair that the Salvation Army should have the same privilege as other denominations.

Mr. Rogers thought it was very wrong to extend the right to marry people to a sect, just because that sect was doing good.

Mr. Brown considered that records of marriages would be as well kept by the Salvation Army as they would be by any one else. It was quite proper to place the Salvation Army on the same footing as other denominations.

Mr. Keith favored the bill. The objections he thought were due to the lack of knowledge. The army kept a very accurate register not only of their officers but also of their members. The rules governing the army were very strict. There was only one staff officer in British Columbia, to whom the powers of the bill were extended. To be a staff officer a man had necessarily to have more than usual ability.

Mr. Martin could not see why the power to marry people should be extended to the Salvation Army. It was a sacrament of the church, and it was debasing religion to allow the Salvation Army to celebrate it. It was going too far.

Hon. Col. Baker differed from the last speaker. Justices of the peace had the power to marry people and there was no reason why the Salvation Army should not have the same power.

Mr. Grant opposed the bill. At present those who had the power to marry people were registered. It would be hard to settle a dispute over a marriage solemnized by the Salvation Army. They move about from time to time and it would be hard to find the man who performed the ceremony. If they could show that they kept a proper record he would have no objection to the bill.

Mr. Smith supported the bill. The Salvation Army were earnest and did a lot of good. Ministers of other denominations also moved from place to place.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the licenses act. It would only be enforced in the rural districts. The chief object was to provide for the proper transfer of licenses. At present men holding licenses could transfer it to anyone, no matter what character they bear. By the present bill a man to whom a license was to be transferred must be of good character. Another provision was that a man who wished a license must apply to a stipendiary magistrate if there is one in the district. There was nothing that would cause lawlessness more than the granting of licenses to unworthy persons.

Mr. Semlin could understand that the government should be anxious to grant licenses only to worthy persons but he thought the bill would do the opposite. At present licenses could only be obtained from licensing commissioners and safeguards were placed around it.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the bill did not interfere with the old act. The bill accumulated restrictions.

Mr. Semlin said if that was the case he would withdraw his objection to it.

Mr. Sword was sorry that the bill did not go further. The jurisdiction of licensing boards and the definition of those allowed to sign petitions should be made more clear.

The bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 5:10 until Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Vernon, on Monday—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled an act to authorize the issue of a crown grant of certain lands in the district of Kootenay, being the site of the town of Three Forks.

Mr. Kitchen, on Monday—That whereas a copy of the report of the executive council, dated the 2nd of September, 1893, which report has been laid before this house and forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, it is stated that the number of votes actually polled at the general election for candidates avowedly supporting the government was equal to the number of votes polled for both opponents and independents combined; and whereas, counting the vote polled for each individual candidate, whether elected or not, as given in the Canadian Parliamentary Companion, the totals are as follows: For independent and opposition candidates, 11,403; for candidates avowedly supporting the government, 8,177, making a majority of votes cast of 3,226, while an independent was elected for Nanaimo city by acclamation with a registered vote of 712, making an actual majority against the government of 3,938; resolved, that this house regrets the publication in an official document of the false statements above cited.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

By Mr. Horne, on Monday—To ask the chief commissioner of lands and works—Is it the intention of the government to appoint an assistant timber inspector to fill the place vacated by the death of the late Duncan McRae? If not, why not?

The report of the public accounts committee, presented yesterday, gives the appropriations made from July 1st, 1893, to January 29th, 1894. They are: Public debt, $78,954; civil government, salaries, $2,460; administration of justice, salaries, $1,832; do., other than salaries, $2,600; education, $1,030; public works—works and buildings, $6,900; government house, $1,700; roads, streets and bridges, $32,719; miscellaneous, $7,580. The main item, relating to the public debt, consists principally of the discount and commission on the loan of 1893, which was $72,729.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe but act promptly, easily and effectually. 25c.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one, and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA Is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER
ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS.
If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

After the Ball.

There is always a great rush for S. Davis & Sons' Cigars

S Davis & Son's Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

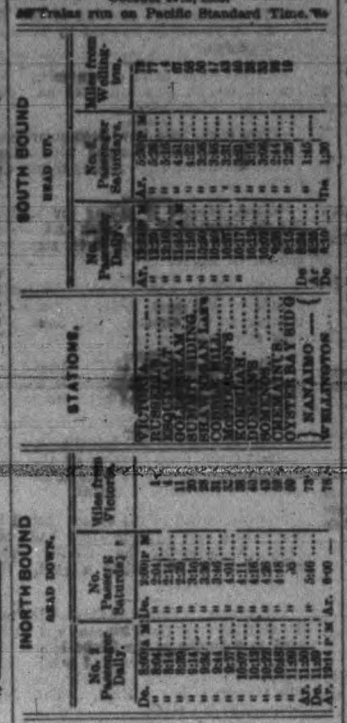
RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Pumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 5 P M

Umatilla - - - Feb. 2

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Americas' Greatest Railway.

DAILY TRAINS to all points East and South East.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SLEEPERS to St. Paul and Montreal without change.

UPHOLSTERED TOURISTS CARS to St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, without change.

FARES $5.00
CHEAPER .... TO ...
THAN ANY ... $10.00
OTHER .....
ROUTE .....

All Atlantic Steamship Companies represented. Tickets to and from all points in Europe and America.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.

GEO. McL. BROWN, D. P. A., Vancouver.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers 1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria ..... Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma ..... Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul ..... Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria ..... Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma ..... April 4th
Steamship Mogul ..... April 25th
Steamship Victoria ..... May 16th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria
Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1106 Pacific Ave.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent. Tacoma, Wash.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Ck Rock ..... Wednesday, 1 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 1 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or stateroms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria ... Store street.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Iron Steel Screw Steamer Monowai.....Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,870 tons) Saturday, February 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
P. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fiennerfelt, Gorge Road.

5 Cases New Spring Goods just to hand.

SQUARE CUT COATS AND VESTS.
SAC AND MORNING SUITS.
TWEED SUITS. MELISSA CAPES.

B. Williams & Co.,

See our All Wool TWEED SUITS. Best value ever shown in Victoria.

Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Council Meets in Special Session and Votes $1,500.

The city council voted $1,500 towards relieving the distressed at a special meeting held for that purpose yesterday afternoon. One thousand dollars will be spent on the park and the remaining $500 in breaking stone.

When the Times went to press yesterday afternoon the subject was still under discussion.

Ald. Styles said it would cost more to break rock than to crush it with the crusher.

Mayor Teague favored the putting of the unemployed to work at whatever they were able to do.

Ald. Styles agreed with the mayor.

Ald. Wilson moved that $1,000 be set aside for work on the park. He said it was proposed to pay $1 a day. This should not be considered a salary. The council were merely coming to the relief of the unemployed. He did not think that the laboring men in general should feel affronted.

Ald. Munn thought the action was inconsistent. Some men were employed by the corporation at $2, while others were only going to be paid $1, and would do like work. He advised that the matter be left to an independent committee of the council. It was true that in San Francisco the corporation was only paying the unemployed $1 a day to improve Golden Gate park, but a dollar, in San Francisco was worth $1.50 or more in Victoria. Food, clothing and house rent were much cheaper.

Ald. Ledingham thought that eight hours only should be the day's work.

Mayor Teague suggested that if the council gave $1 for a half day's work it would not be cutting down prices.

Ald. Humphrey opposed this. If the council were to give work at $2 a day all the tramps in the sound country would come to Victoria. Already a large number of unemployed had come to Victoria on the strength of the formation of the citizens' relief committee.

Ald. Wilson thought the $1,000 might be handed over to the relief committee.

Ald. Humphrey did not approve of the relief committee handling the money; the park committee could see that the money was properly expended and that the men did a day's work.

Ald. Munn said last year the council voted a sum to the Benevolent society for the poor. To give over the money this year to the relief committee would only be an equivalent.

Mayor Teague said if they gave only $1 they would get a dollar's worth of work.

Ald. Wilson said this must not be regarded as fixing the standard of the laborers' wage. It was simply giving relief to the unemployed.

Ald. Dwyer would like to see all get $2 a day, but when the money was not to be had there was no good in talking about the matter. One thousand dollars would soon be spent, and the unemployed would again be in the hands of the council.

Ald. Styles reminded the council that tools had to be bought out of the thousand dollars.

The motion was carried, it being understood that work would be given as soon as possible.

A motion was then put for $500 for breaking rock at $1 a yard, the regular price paid for that work.

Mayor Teague thought $500 would not be sufficient.

Ald. Baker thought it quite sufficient. Many of the men who were applying for work had bank accounts, and did not want to draw their money.

Ald. Styles suggested an entirely new idea. The trouble with British Columbia was that there was no productive labor. Voting $500 to the unemployed to fix up the park and break rock did not make the city any the richer, but if the corporation would give a bonus to exploration parties to induce them to go out and explore the mineral wealth of the island the money would be better spent. They would receive something in return and would help to develop the country.

Motion carried.

Appropriations from the finance committee totalling $500 were passed.

Bates, Barker and Henning were admitted to the Old Men's Home, the provincial government to pay for the latter two.

It was decided that the members of the council should meet at the isolation hospital to inspect that place on Saturday afternoon at 3.

Mayor Teague said it was for the council to satisfy itself that everything was in proper condition, so that at a moment's notice they could cope with any epidemic that might break out.

Council adjourned at 4.30.

KASLO'S VOICE.

The Citizens in Mass Meeting Assembled Ask for Several Reforms.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Kaslo, held on Jan. 25th, the following resolutions were passed:

That owing to the vast area of West Kootenay district, its great and growing importance as a mining centre, its railway interest, its fast increasing population combined with its undoubted natural resources, which are now being rapidly developed, demand increased representation in the legislature of the province, it is strongly urged upon the government that the district is fairly entitled to three members.

That it be urged upon the government that they cause immediate steps to be taken to correct the errors of and omissions from the voters' lists of West Kootenay district as it now stands, caused by names being omitted that were originally on the lists, and the loss or apparent loss of the applications for registration from hundreds of voters, so that we may have our rights and that large numbers of citizens be not disfranchised.

That in view of the present large and continually and rapidly increasing commercial, manufacturing and mining interests of this district, the attention of the provincial government be drawn to the defective state of the judicial machinery of South Kootenay which now exists, and has existed for more than a year past; which has involved and now involves loss and often absolute denial of justice to suitors by reason of the infrequent sittings of both supreme and county courts.

That owing to the great distance to Victoria and the grossly defective mail service, and also the inconvenient distance of the residence of the present county court judge for all superior and county court matters it is practically impossible to obtain writs and interim orders in time to be of any use or effect. This public meeting of citizens therefore strongly and emphatically urges upon the provincial government that immediate action be taken to remedy this intolerable state of affairs by enacting the necessary legislation to give county court judges greater power than they now have in supreme court cases, and by demanding the immediate appointment of a resident county court judge for South Kootenay by the Dominion government; and that the provincial government at once bring into legal existence a supreme court judicial district for South Kootenay at Kaslo, Nelson or elsewhere in the district, as it may be found that the greatest litigation centers.

That monthly sittings of the county court be held at Kaslo, Nelson and New Denver, and oftener if the state of business requires it, so that prompt and speedy justice may be done, and that the heavy expenses for witness fees and travelling expenses in county court cases may be greatly reduced, and that "every man may have a cheap court at his own door."

A Tug With a History.

The Port Blakely mill company is the proud owner of a Russian gunboat, which thrashes its way through the salt waters of Puget Sound under the name of the Politkofsky. It is a clumsy, snub-nosed old side-wheeler, and does not cut much of a figure in statistics devoted to tonnage, shipping, etc. As a matter of fact, if the Politkofsky should strike a snag and go to the bottom some day, ninety-nine persons out of 100 would ask: "Who the deuce is the Politkofsky?" The boat is now used as a tug boat, but there was a time when it was put to other and more warlike uses. When you look at the boat as it goes wheezing and floundering along with a raft of logs in tow you would be willing to take an oath that a strong man with a sharp axe could make kindling wood of it in short order. Years ago, though, if you could have seen the Politkofsky you would have thought different. Thirty years ago the Politkofsky was a gunboat in the service of the great czar of Russia. It carried an armament of four guns. Fierce looking men in long coats paraded its deck, and at least once a day, before caviar sandwiches and tongue-biting vodka were passed around, the Greek priest would pray for the great czar, and the crew never once dreamed that the day would come when their gallant little side-wheeler would be used in towing logs for an American sawmill, and prunes, dried apples, beans, pork and other necessaries of life to loggers who probably do not know the great czar and had no reverence for the great Russian empire. The Politkofsky passed into the hands of the United States when Alaska was purchased, and later, when stripped of its cannon and armament, it passed into the hands of the Port Blakely Mill company. It isn't much of a gunboat now, you'll admit, but it is doing civilization a better service by towing logs than by destroying commerce and killing men.—The Lumberman.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully

The reputation of the maker ought to go far to recommend a trial of a new article. Our thirty years of public record as

makers of leading brands of tobaccos, is offered as a reason for your testing

MASTIFF PLUG CUT

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfuls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Coming

RIGHT ALONG EVERY DAY

Who?

NEW CUSTOMERS for Men's and Boys' Clothing and furnishing goods.

Genuine

LOW PRICES for reliable and honest goods is what tells the story.

As Advertised

IF WE ADVERTISE a certain line of goods at cut prices, we have the goods in stock, and will furnish all anybody wants without any reserve.

The Last Cut

And the greatest cut is on Print Shirts, all sizes, 14 to 16 1-2. See them before purchasing.

Special Prices

Were $1.75, $1.25, $1.00, $1.50, all reduced to

50 Cents Each.

Come to 55 Johnson street and get your money's worth every time.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

Have You Tried

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

It is the Best Infant Food,

being a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

The Citizens' Relief Committee.

The Unemployed are requested to register at the office of the above committee, in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon, or 3 and 5 p.m.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS

Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS

Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company

"NICOLA"

Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTOIRA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER.

Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1894. 2-1m

Real Estate.

200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR ....Hop Ranch; price $16,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WA....ter front and about 700 cords of wood ....cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good ....terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES ....planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE ....fine water front, good land, partly ....cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and ....boating; low price and good terms, or ....exchange partly for cash and city pro....perty.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH ....house and stable, close to railway station; ....good; a good chicken and fruit farm; ....cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, ...close to Saanichton railway station; ....$1000 and $1500, according to position; ....very easy terms and low interest to ....parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close ....to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 121-3m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

Boston, Feb. 2.—Corbett will be given a banquet by a number of the Harvard students to-night. The champion's stake money in the recent fight was presented to him on the stage of the Boston Theatre by Acton, of last year's Harvard football team, who made a neat presentation speech. The fight between Corbett and Jackson will not be pulled off in England. This fact seems to be settled by Manager Brady's announcement that he has telegraphed the Tacoma club, which offers $40,000 for the fight, to make its offer by mail and state what guarantee it can give for the money and what protection it will have from interference.

FOOTBALL.

Yesterday two elevens of Victoria college, representing James Bay and the city, played a match game at the hill, the former winning after an exciting game by four goals to two. To-morrow the following team, representing "past and present" of the college, will play an eleven from the Victoria club: J. Rithet, E. Erb, A. Goward, F. Mitten, C. Cartwright, C. Marpole, G. Wilson, H. Lawson, F. Prevost, R. Wilson, and P. Higgins.

VICTORIA vs. VICTORIA COLLEGE

The following Victorian team will meet Victoria college, past and present, on Beacon Hill to-morrow at 2:30 p. m. sharp: Boyd, Howard, Glen, Lorimer, McConnan, Martin, A. Goward, B. Goward, Skene, Pauline and Hutcheson.

The Victoria club intend sending a team to Nanaimo on Saturday next to meet the Rangers of that city, so that it is important that all members of the team should be on hand.

Marine

The steamer Mogul leaves for Yokohama on Wednesday next.

The steamer North Pacific got in a little after 11 o'clock to-day and left at 12:30 o'clock.

The steamship City of Puebla was several hours late in arriving. She was delayed by a slight break in her machinery a few miles below Cape Flattery. Repairs were easily made, although there was a delay of several hours. The ship brought 64 tons of freight for Victoria.

Coal Shipments.

The foreign shipments of coal from the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines during January follow:

		Tons.
2	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	35
5	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,454
5	Str. Kildonan, Whatcom	255
8	Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	26
11	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	45
11	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	77
12	Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,497
16	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	82
16	Bark Carrollton, San Francisco	2,303
17	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,466
19	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	53
20	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	23
20	Bark Oregon, San Francisco	2,206
20	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	30
25	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	36
25	Ship J. A. Briggs, San Francisco	3,228
27	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	28
27	Bark Rufus E. Wood, S. F.	2,204
27	Bark Sea King, San Francisco	2,227
29	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	50
30	Ship India, San Francisco	2,000
		21,478

Passengers for California.

A large number of Victorians leave this evening on the steamer Umatilla for San Francisco to visit the Midwinter Fair. The cabin passengers from Victoria are: B. Webb, wife and children, H. Miles, P. Jardine, W. P. Smith, Mrs. Anderson, Miss O'Neil Miss L. Workman, T. Deasy and wife, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Dove, Mrs. W. Adams, F. Brown, H. Friend, J. Savannah, R. Thomson, J. Maunder, B. Gardiner, Geo. Stelly, W. B. McLaughlin H. Fuller, Mrs. L. B. Whittaker, Miss Tompkins, W. M. Tompkins and wife, H. Thorpe, A. M. Lunborn, H. J. Kirkland and wife, L. Craig, F. B. Gregory, A. Robertson, John Scales, Miss Donnelly, D. R. Lord, J. Reece and wife, H. Craig and wife, Mrs. P. Kehoe, T. Ackerman and wife, Capt. Linn, Dr. Burritt, H. D. Miller, H. Blake, G. Sears, J. A. McFarlane and family.

Law Intelligence.

To-morrow the full court will hear the arguments in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway Co. vs. the Attorney-General of British Columbia, and popularly known as "the precious metals case." This case is by order of the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the supreme court sitting as a full court, pursuant to the supreme court reference act, 1891. The case stated is as follows: "The E. & N. railway company alleges and the Attorney-General of British Columbia denies that the precious metals in, upon and under the lands mentioned in section 3 of the British Columbia statutes, 47 Vic., c. 14, entitled "An Act Relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock, and the Railway Lands of the Province" are vested in the E. & N. railway company, and not in Her Majesty as represented by the government of British Columbia denies the precious metals in, upon and under the lands were conveyed to the Dominion government for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the E. & N. railway after setting out the lands conveyed goes on thus, "and including all coal, marble, slate, mines, minerals and substances whatsoever, thereupon, therein and thereunder." On this clause the whole question hinges and the court will be asked to say whether it includes the precious metals—the railway company holding that under "substances whatsoever" everything is included. Hon. C. E. Pooley will appear for the railway company, and the Attorney-General for the province.

Interesting Experiments.

The importance of the coming experiments at the torpedo station at Newport, by which it is proposed to learn the extent of injury to the human being who is subjected to naval warfare in submarine construction is far greater than most imagine. The idea of the proposed submarine boats is that with them it may be possible to attack a fleet of vessels and select such as may be desired under human direction, a feat not possible with the automatic torpedo, which has not yet proved itself of any special value, except as a weapon of which both friend and foe now stand in fear until it has exploded.

On the other hand the submarine boat is to be of longer range, and its crew within when arriving under the vessel to be attacked may affix to its bottom the torpedo and then retreat to a safe distance and fire it. What this safe distance is is one question. Whether the danger area is so great that a fleet by frequent discharge of torpedoes at a safe distance from them may make the vicinity dangerous for those in the submarine boat is another. It is natural to believe that the concussion under water is great and that in the immediate vicinity the crew in the boat would be killed by the shock, and perhaps the boat itself would collapse. At a greater distance the crew would be stunned and the valuable boat would become useless in consequence, besides perhaps rising to the surface and becoming an addition to the enemy.

The working out of these important points will be quite a novelty, and foreign navies will become greatly interested in the results when they learn that the trials are in progress. Of course it is not proposed to submit human life to so dangerous an experiment. A cat and a rabbit are proposed to take the place of a man. The cat has nine lives, it is argued by some, and so will represent the strongest of mankind. The rabbit is a more sensitive creature, and may not have the endurance of an ordinary man. They will be submerged in an old Lay torpedo, which is somewhat cigar-shaped and about fifteen feet in length, affording sufficient air for the animals not to suffer any inconvenience from being submerged in twelve feet of water for a considerable length of time. The charge of gun cotton will be placed at the same depth, but at first 400 feet away. After each firing the condition of the cat and the rabbit will be noted by medical experts, and then they will be submitted to an explosion nearer at hand, this being repeated until the animals are dead and the torpedo is collapsed, if possible.—Fall River Herald.

Murdered by Indians.

Hermosille, Mex., Feb. 2.—A courier brings official advices of a series of depredations commited by Yaqui Indians in the vicinity of Oposura, in the Sierra Madre mountains. Two bands numbering about sixty braves each have been making raids upon the ranches and small settlements, driving off several hundred head of cattle and murdering those who opposed them. At the San Martine hacienda four men were killed.

A Big Time-Keeper.

The new clock at St. Paul's cathedral was made by Smith & Son at Derby, and is fitted with the double three-leg gravity escapement, designed by Lord Grimthorp, which has proved to be the best choice of the kind for large clocks. The pendulum is 15 feet long and weighs 700 pounds. The old bell, known from the name of the maker as the Phelps bell, is again used for striking, and the old bells for the quarters, but they have been raised higher in the lantern. The Phelps bell weighs 5 tons 4 cwt. The hammer weighs 2 cwt. There are now three faces to the clock, a new one having been inserted to look down Cannon street. The full diameter of the dials is 17 feet, and the central part—that is the space within the figure ring—is 10 feet. The figures are 2 feet 9 inches long, and the hands are of copper, specially shaped to resist wind and snow. The minute hand is 9 feet 6 inches long, and the hour hand 5 feet long. The weights are carried on steel ropes, and weigh half a ton each. The clock requires winding every day, and by an ingenious arrangement the clock itself stops the winding when about to strike.—English Mechanic.

—At an adjourned meeting of the school trustees held yesterday afternoon the matter of the boiler for the North ward school was further considered. Mr. Stamford, the sub-contractor, waited on the board. Mr. Hayward presented a minority report favoring the acceptance of the boiler. It was tabled. Mrs. Caldwell was permitted to withdraw her resignation and she was permitted to resume her place in the school.

PERSONAL.

F. Law, of Kootenay, is at the Victoria.
B. J. Short, of Vancouver, is in the city.
J. C. McLagan, of Vancouver, is in the city.
Geo. Stelly will leave for California this evening.
W. H. Dwyer, of Seattle, is at the Victoria.
E. T. Dunning, of Tacoma, is a guest at the Oriental.
Mrs. Drown and Mrs. Brien, of Seattle, are at the Driard.
M. Bray, of Nanaimo, is in the city. He is at the Oriental.
Capt. O. Hastings returns home to Port Townsend on Sunday.
F. B. Gregory leaves this evening via San Francisco for Honolulu.
Charles Wilson and A. J. McColl, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.
Col. Prior and Major Irving came home from the Mainland last night.

Sam Houston's Duel.

A good story was told in one of the committee rooms of the capitol the other day, touching the senatorial career in Washington of the Hon. Sam. Houston of Texas. It was some time in the 40's, not long after Houston had come to the senate. The great Texan was attended by the faithful black from Virginia bearing the distinguished name of Richard Henry Lee. Richard proved himself a good body servant in all things but one. He attended faithfully on every want of his eccentric master, who was keeping bachelor's quarters; but no argument was sufficiently persuasive to induce Richard Henry Lee to keep the rooms in order. A general air of slothful neglect marked the surroundings of their domestic establishment, and time and again Houston threatened to have Richard flayed and his black hide hung over the backyard fence as a frightful example to all evil-doers.

Things ran on in this way until one day Houston returned to his rooms from the senate and found the condition of affairs at home so bad that he determined then and there to teach his flunkey a good lesson. He deliberately locked the door, and without saying a word, crossed over to a table, where he kept his pistol case, opened it very calmly, removed two pistols, loaded them, handed one to Richard, and took the other himself.

"Now, Henry Richard Lee," he began in a low voice that boded ill, "you stand in that corner while I take my position in this, opposite you, face to face, man to man, pistols in hand. You have betrayed my confidence and trampled upon my feelings until patience has ceased to be a virtue. I have remonstrated and pleaded with you to maintain my room in that state of cleanliness to which, as a free born Texan, I am accustomed, and you have basely ignored my wishes in the premises and have gone on in your slothful ways without regard either to my feelings or my comfort. Now, you infernal scamp, I have made up my mind to kill you. I could do so without giving you a show for your life, but absolute fairness will distinguish the method of your taking off. Get into your place, and when I drop this red bandana handkerchief, shoot! If you kill me, so be it. I forgive you now. If I kill you it won't make any difference anyhow. You are good for nothing, and your removal will be a blessing to society. Remember, however, that no man ever faced me with a pistol in his hand and lived to tell it."

With ashen face, Richard Henry, who, despite his negligence, loved his master most devotedly, took his stand in the corner assigned him and mechanically followed Houston's motions. The Texan took a handkerchief out of his pocket, which he held aloft as a signal, and then raised the pistol with the other hand to a level with his lackey's heart.

As he did so an involuntary smile flitted across his face, and instantly Richard dropped his pistol, while his face spread out into a huge smile.

"I say, Mars Sam," he shouted in a transport of rejoicing, "I thought yo' only meant it, but yo' just pokin' fun at me. Goramighty," he added, with a sigh of relief, "it makes me shiver to think how near yo' was to death. Dat smile was all dat saved yo' life."

Houston told the story frequently as a good joke on himself, assuring his hearers that he was positive Richard would have killed him if he had carried the joke a hair breadth's further.—Washington Post.

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

Victoria, Feb. 2.

The following are the quotations to-day, there being little or no change since last week:

Flour	$ 5 75
Salem	6 00
Quivie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 50
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	1 50
Honolulu sweet potatoes	5c per lb
Cabbage	3
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per doz	30
Imported eggs	25
Australian sugar, per pound	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, 2 lbs	60@75
New Zealand Creamery, per lb	35
" Creamery, per lb	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	18@20
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	22
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Pig's feet, per doz	75
Tongues and Sounds, per kit	2 25
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per half	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	20@25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	5@10
" (Salt), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart	75
Fruits—Apples, per pound	5@6
Oranges	
" (Mexican)	30@35
" (Japanese), per box	75
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
" (Australian)	50@60
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Cranberries, per quart	15@20

SMOKE

T and B

20 CENTS A PLUG.

MORRIS',

Colonist Block.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—S McDonald and wife, Frank Rhebert, M Litngnan, Phillip Nichols, Miss Thomas, J H Wingnack, A McNair, A Hannon; A M Fraser, S M Fryer, B Dodridge, E E Giffen and wife, M Wands, L G Berryman, L W Lorelle, F J Flynn, S Aspland, Grace Scully, Herbert Cole, R Hanson, Jno Reilley, L C Brownlie, Mr Edwards and wife, Philip Warschauer, Mrs R Dickey, Mrs Kenny, Paul Holmes, Mrs Holmes, Ward Holmes, Miss Cowle, Chas Tracey, F L Bush, Mrs Drummond and 8 steerage.

Per Str. North Pacific from the Sound—E Lorina, Mrs Bullene, L Paulson, E Peterson, son, J Hedley, C H Woldron, E Hugenin, G Blair, R Tothringham, Mrs Leighton, S Lorina, R J Carlson, P J Wall.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Puebla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, A J Rowbotham, B & K M Co, Chew Chin Chong, C W Roger, Philip, C Anderson, D H Ross & Co, E B Marvin & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, E G Prior & Co, Fell & Co, Goodwin, Gam Fook Yuen, Hang Wa, J S J & A Clearihue, Jno Barnsley & Co, Eace, M Cohen, Van & B, E T & L Co, R Bushby, R P Rithet, Spratt & Gray, Lee Hob, S Leiser & Co, S H E Co, Vancouver Tramway Co, Wing Lung, Wilson Bros, Bower, Robertson, Ying Chong Lung, Yee Choog, Yuen Lung, Wells Fargo.

Per Str. North Pacific from the Sound—Brackman & Ker, H Saunders, Spratt & Gray, F C Carne.

When suffering from throat or lung troubles, take only such medicine as has been proved worthy of confidence. Such a remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; a specific for sudden colds, and invaluable in all forms of pulmonary complaints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

DR. BAKER'S

Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

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Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprises undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year superbly illustrated papers on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Poultney Bigelow, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederic Remington.

Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George Du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. D. Howells, and eight short stories of Western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Brander Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, George A. Hibbard, Queenay de Beaurepaire, Thomas Nelson Page, and others. Articles on topics of current interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

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FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports and Queen Charlotte Island, on

Monday, February 5th,

At 7 p.m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
22 Trounce Avenue.

jan2

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

THE

STANLEY HOUSE.

Our Winter Sale a Success.
Everyone pleased with the Bargains we offer.
Some rare bargains to be had yet in Remnants, Dress Goods, Mantles, Furs, Quilts and Blankets.
A Few Dozens of those Kid Gloves at 60c. left. You should have a pair before they are all gone.
Remember this sale will only last for the balance of this month, and now is the time to take advantage of it. We have still a fine lot of Remnants at Half Price. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON,
Manager.

Cash is King

CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH

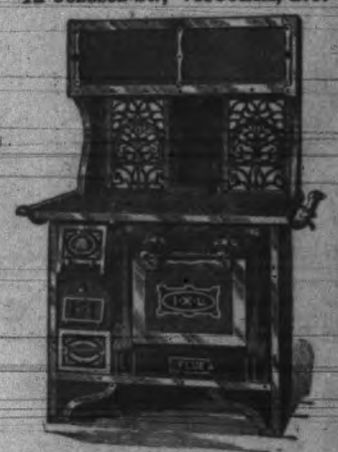
AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,

S. F. McINTOSH.

W. H. PERRY,

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



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Stoves,
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Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I. X. L.—The Best Steel Range made.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

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RESERVE	£270,000,	$1,314,000

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AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

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Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, Manager.

Economy v. Hard Times.

The great problem of how to heat the house satisfactorily and economically solved at last: Phillips' Sanitary Grates or Heating Apparatus fills the bill. They not only heat but ventilate, and where three or four fires have been used, they will reduce same to one half and at the same time give double the warmth. They are guaranteed for ten years and require little or no attention, making them a cheap and efficient heating apparatus. Further particulars can be obtained by calling at 51 Douglas Street.

N.B.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 139 Yates treet during the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

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